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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Difficulties Ahead

IT has now been finally established that the Big Four foreign ministers' conference will begin on January 25, but while this renews hopes that some definite progress will be made towards composing East-West differences over principal European problems, it is well to appreciate what sort of difficulties will arise as soon as the four ministers find themselves around a conference table without any previously agreed agenda. Some of them are old and familiar. Throughout the long exchange of notes, the three Western Powers have held that the "German Problem" must be solved in what has been called a logical manner. The objective is the making of a peace treaty with a reunited Germany. But a peace treaty can only be negotiated with a democratic all-Germany Government, and a democratic all-Germany Government can only be formed as a result of free all-German elections in conditions which can be regarded as free. This, incidentally, is the unanimous view of all parties in the West German Parliament, and it is a view which was expressed to the best of their ability by East German workers during the demonstrations last June.

THE Russians, on the other hand, if one understands them rightly, have been maintaining that the first step should be the negotiation of a treaty with a "provisional all-Germany Government" formed by some sort of merging of the democratic Government of West Germany and the Communist Government of the Soviet zone. Elections would come at a later stage. It must be admitted that if Russia adheres to this, it is hard to see how agreement is going to be reached. This is one difficulty which has been obvious for a long time, but there are now signs that there may be an earlier conflict of views—about the nature of the conference itself. The Western Powers have proposed, and the Soviet Government initially seemed to have agreed to, a conference which would be primarily concerned with Germany and Austria. Yet a more recent Soviet note appeared to envisage something quite different: it avoided any reference to such matters as German reunification, German elections, a German peace treaty, and all references to Austria.

ONE not insignificant aspect of the Russian references to the conference relates to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the creation of American bases in Europe. If this means that Russia is going to the Berlin conference to demand as a start that the Western Powers shall agree to the "elimination" of American bases and forces from Europe, the suggestion will certainly meet with a firm refusal. For it amounts to nothing less than liquidation of the whole NATO defensive organisation. It is noticeable also that the Kremlin has completely changed its tune on the question of a reunified Germany, clearly designed at trying to revive and rekindle Franco-German antagonism, and as an attempt to bring a weakening of Western unity. Thus the Soviet attitude so far expressed warns, against undue optimism, and it would be foolish for the Western nations to blind themselves to the possibility that the Berlin discussions may run into very heavy weather as soon as they have begun.

Eisenhower The Nation PROSPERITY TO BE SUSTAINED Administration's Accomplishments

Washington, Jan. 4.

President Eisenhower, in a radio-television speech tonight, said that the United States government will use every legitimate means available to it to sustain the national prosperity if this is necessary.

In an address to the nation on the eve of the opening of Congress to explain his general outlook, the President said:

"This Administration believes that we must not and need not tolerate a boom-and-bust America. We believe that America's prosperity does not and need not depend upon war or the preparation for war.

"We know that this great country can make the adjustments necessary to meet changing circumstances without encouraging disaster and without bringing about the economic chaos for which the Communists hope. Our system is the greatest wealth producer in the world—in terms of the life and the well-being of every citizen."

The President's speech was largely devoted to domestic matters and assurances to the people that the President has their welfare at heart and will promote measures to continue prosperity in the United States.

He appeared to be emphasizing this in the face of comment by some economists, particularly those abroad and charges by some political opponents that the US is already in, or about to enter a period of economic recession.

Many foreign economists and businessmen are interested in the United States' economic outlook in the belief that conditions in this country, more than those in any other single nation, influence the free world's economy at this time.

The President listed 12 accomplishments of his Administration in its first year in office, among which he put foremost the end of fighting and casualties in Korea, and the strengthening of free world defenses against Communist aggression.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The 12 accomplishments were listed as follows:

1. The fighting and the casualties in Korea mercifully have come to an end. We can therefore take more satisfaction in other blessings of our daily life.
2. Our own defenses and those of the free world have been strengthened against Communist aggression.
3. The highest security standards are being insisted upon for those employed in government service.
4. Requests for new appropriations have been reduced by \$13,000,000,000.
5. Tax reductions which go into effect this month have been made financially feasible by substantial reduction in expenditures.
6. Strangling controls on our economy have been promptly removed.
7. The fantastic paradox of farm prices, on a toboggan slide, while living costs soared skyward, has ceased.
8. The cheapening by inflation of every dollar you earn, every savings account and insurance policy you own, and every pension payment you receive has been halted.
9. The proper working relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government has been made effective.
10. Emergency immigration legislation has been enacted.
11. A strong and consistent policy has been developed toward gaining and retaining the initiative in foreign affairs.
12. A plan to harness atomic energy to the peaceful service of mankind, and to help and the climate of suspicion and fear that excites nations to war, has been proposed to the world.

"And there is still another accomplishment. Perhaps this one should more properly be called

the groundwork for an accomplishment. "It is the groundwork that has been laid by this Administration in the strong belief that the Federal Government should be prepared at all times—ready, at a moment's notice—to use every proper means to sustain the basic prosperity of our people.

"I therefore give you this assurance: Every legitimate means available to the Federal Government that can be used to sustain that prosperity for this purpose—will be used, if necessary."

"Since January 20 of last year we have planned and built the foundation for our forthcoming legislative programme, constructed under the aims and purposes I have been discussing with you tonight."

"It is my legal duty to present this programme, in the State of the Union message, to your elected representatives, the members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate."

"It is their duty, in turn, to give it careful study, before taking action on its various recommendations. It is your right to give it the same thoughtful consideration."

INSPIRED BY ZEAL

"It is a programme that does not deal in pie-in-the-sky promises to all, nor in bribes to a few, nor in threats to any. It is a programme inspired by zeal for the common good, dedicated to the welfare of every American family—whatever its means of livelihood, maybe, or its social position, or its ancestral origin, or its religious affiliation. I am confident that it will meet with your approval."

"When the State of the Union message is delivered to the Congress on Thursday, I hope you will agree with me that it presents an opportunity which will enable us, as a people, united and strong—to push ever forward and to demonstrate to the world the great and good power of free men and women. "We will build a stronger and better America—of greater security and increasing prosperity for all."

PLEDGE APPROVED
Congressional Democrats voiced approval of the President's pledge to act promptly against recession if necessary. But they insisted that his plan was borrowed from the Democrats.

House Democratic whip John W. McCormack (Democrat, Massachusetts) echoed previous warnings from some Democrats that a recession is now "underway."

Republicans hailed the President's proposed programme as "sound" and said he has given the nation a year of "good government."

President Eisenhower told the American people that his State of the Union message will present an outline of the Administration's programme. (Cont'd. on Back Page, Col. 2)

Addresses

Sydney Rail Disaster



Contorted with pain this woman passenger is lowered into the arms of rescue workers after the man had rescued her from one of the wrecked carriages in which three women were killed and more than 200 people were injured. It has been described as the worst accident of the New South Wales Railway. Two electric trains collided at Sydenham, suburb of Sydney, and an investigation into the cause of the disaster is proceeding.—London Express.

Search Begins For Fanged Ape People

Kuala Lumpur, Jan. 5.

Twenty Special Constables with "bring them back alive" orders have been thrown into the search for Malaya's mysterious hairy fanged ape people—two men and a woman who appeared out of the Perak jungle on Christmas Day.

With rubber estate workers, aborigines and others they are maintaining a day and night search for "the things," as the strange trio are now referred to here.

The creatures, described as light coloured with long hair over their bodies and long fangs projecting from either side of their closed mouths, were first seen on the Trojak estate on the fringe of Malaya's biggest jungle reserve in Perak state. They have been reported seen since.

Today an atmosphere of fear was reported widespread among the rubber labour force on Trojak estate as the fanged people remained uncaught.

At one stage the workers terrified by accounts of the ape people from colleagues refused to leave their quarters at all. Only the promise of guards surrounded them to change their minds.

Aborigines in the district have meanwhile been asked to contact and make friends with the creatures and try to bring them to the authorities for study.

EXPEDITION PLANNED
Pending the capture of the strange, museum anthropologists who are planning an expedition to try to track them down have asked that any footprints should be preserved until plaster casts can be made.

A new contribution to the mystery came yesterday from Mr. G. de A. Selveking, Director of Museums, who is planning the expedition. He said reports now being investigated revealed that similar creatures had been seen in Kelantan and Perak states in 1937.

Mr Selveking said the bushy and pronounced eyebrows and long fangs described as features of the ape people suggested they were the survivors of one of the earliest wandering tribes to come to Malaya. They had probably been driven deeper and deeper into the jungle as civilisation progressed, he said. But he furnished the creatures had had some sort of contact

DARING THEFT OF US FEDERAL BANKNOTES \$160,000 Worth Replaced By Dummy Packages

Washington, Jan. 4.

A daring thief apparently stole \$160,000 in new \$20 bills from the heavily-guarded Bureau of Printing and Engraving here while security precautions were relaxed for the Christmas holidays, it was disclosed today.

H. J. Holtzclaw, associate Director of the Bureau which prints the nation's paper money, revealed that the \$160,000—in two packets of 4,000 \$20 bills each—had been replaced by two "dummy" packages containing blank paper.

Storms Bring Destruction To German Baltic Coast

London, Jan. 4.

Storm-lashed seas today pounded the entire German Baltic coast breaking dykes, flooding islands and villages in the coastal plain and disrupting shipping and land communications.

The seas whipped up by a north-easterly gale have burst through the dykes at several points between the Danish-West German and the East German-Polish borders.

Water is already lapping round the base of the Holstentor, famous landmark of Luebeck, West Germany's largest Baltic port only a few miles from the East German border. The Trave River there has reached its highest mark in 80 years.

Fire brigades are evacuating people from Luebeck's flooded streets and border police are using rubber dinghies to rescue refugees from a nearby camp cut off by the rising waters.

Islanders were being evacuated tonight from Fehmarn, Grahwarder and Stedwarder in West Germany and Hiddensee and Rugen islands in East Germany.

Hiddensee was almost entirely under water, but people and livestock were rescued in time.

DENMARK FLOODING

Flooding was also reported in Denmark. Some streets in Randers, North Denmark, are five feet deep in seawater. But the gale has subsided in Sweden. Dyke watchers in Holland called off their day-and-night patrols today confident that the reinforced flood defences were secure.

Heavy snow fell at Oster on the Belgian coast after a 60-mile an hour gale during the week-end.

In Britain a fierce northerly gale with snow and sleet squalls lashed shipping in the Straits of Dover and hurled heavy seas against the east coast flood defences.

Though flood warnings to vulnerable resorts were cancelled today when overnight gales eased, shipping in the English Channel and the North Sea were told that the winds were strengthening again.

Today's tides were not expected to be high enough to be dangerous for coastal towns.

The next real crisis will come with high tides due on January 10 along the east coast where 11 months ago floods killed about 300 people.—Reuter.

STRIKE ENDS

Paris, Jan. 4.

The mail strike which paralysed Paris deliveries for 13 days ended tonight when workers went back to work in the capital's railway stations.

Work was resumed after the rank and file voted on a suggestion by their Communist and Independent Postal Union leaders.

This men had been on strike to have their Christmas bonus of 10,000 francs (£10) doubled and for better working conditions and increased salaries.—Reuter.

Dr Adenauer, 78

Bonn, Jan. 5.

The West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, who led West Germany out of the ruins of war to economic well-being and a respected place among the Western nations, is 78 today.—Reuter.

commercial booth at the First National Bank today.

The bag was one of three set out to be picked up by an armoured car service for delivery to the Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas, Texas.

When the armoured car arrived to pick up the money, one bag was missing, Dase Smiley, vice-President of the Bank, estimated that the bag contained \$75,000.

City police, sheriff's officers, FBI agents and Texas rangers said they had found no one who knows anything about the money.—United Press.

Relief Fund Donations

A further \$9,303 for the S.C.M. Post, Ltd. Fire Victims Relief Fund had been received up to 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the total to \$511,837, plus £100 Sterling.

Cheques should be crossed and made payable to "The Shumshup Fire Victims Relief Fund."

It was announced this morning that this Fund will close at 12 noon on Saturday next, January 9.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sales Dept. (Kowloon)	
of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$ 60.00
Officers & Crew, Salvage Vessel "Salvage-Jour"	120.00
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Kwok Kwan Eng, Worker's Union H.M. Dockyard	209.20
V. W.	20.00
Anonymous	10.00
Staff, Shumshup District Health Office	102.00
Local Staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	1,316.20
B. D. T.	100.00
B. D. Tait & Co., Ltd.	150.00
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(Cont'd. on Back Page, Col. 2)	

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BOOKINGS NOW OPEN
ADMISSION: \$1.90, \$3.00, \$4.00 & \$4.70ITALIAN CRISIS
YET SOLVEDPella To Have More
Discussions
With The President

Rome, Jan. 4.

The two weeks old crisis in the Italian Cabinet is still unresolved and after a meeting with President Luigi Einaudi tonight, the Prime Minister Signor Giuseppe Pella announced he would have further discussions with the President tomorrow.

It is believed that tomorrow he will take the revised Cabinet list with him.

Last minute disagreements tonight are believed to have prevented Signor Pella from resolving the crisis with a reshuffle of Ministers.

Policeman's
RecordElizabeth, New Jersey,
Jan. 4.

Police records show today that Patrolman Henry Miller started off the New Year by setting a record in the Traffic Division. Miller handed out 63 traffic summonses, mostly for overline parking, during an eight-hour tour of duty on Saturday.—United Press.

Dog-Eating
"Monster"
In France

Lyons, Jan. 4.

A dog-eating "monster" reported to be a bear on one occasion and a lion on another was being tracked by local gendarmes today after it had eaten the best part of four dogs in a rural area near Lyons.

Tracks described as "very impressive" were discovered this morning leading to the Rhone River.

On Dec. 30 the remains of two dogs were found a half mile apart in the villages of Batio-Mongasson and Corbodin. The next night the lethal "dog-fancier" came back and polished off the bones as well, and a night later, 12 miles from these villages, another dog was found half-eaten.

Yesterday a man fired a shot at a beast which had bitten his dog's throat but missed.—France-Press.

St Laurent Not
To Visit
Australia, N. Z.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.

The Prime Minister of Canada M. Louis St Laurent said today he would not visit Australia and New Zealand in his proposed around the world trip next month.

M. St Laurent said he planned to make a special trip to the two Dominions some time after his return from the world tour. They were dropped from his itinerary because it would conflict with the current Royal Visit to Australia and New Zealand, he added.

He still planned to leave here on February 4 for London, then visit Canadian forces in North-western Europe and pay courtesy calls on the governments in Paris, Bonn, Rome, Karachi, New Delhi, Colombo, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul and Tokyo.

The original plans for his trip included visits to Australia and New Zealand following his stay in Japan and Korea. The timing would have meant he would have been in Canberra while the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were visiting the northern part of Australia.—United Press.

HENRY WALLACE SAYS:

Send U.S. Farm
Overflow To
Hungry People

Washington, Jan. 4.

Former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said today that as long as there was starvation anywhere in the world United States farm product surpluses should feed people abroad for at least a few years to come.

Mr. Wallace charged in an interview with the magazine United States News and World Report that if the present 80 per cent parity price system in Government farm policy was continued it would result in "an abnormal granary with supplies so large that the resulting situation might become a scandal."

Mr. Wallace said that there were many hungry people abroad who could use some of America's farm overflow. However, "we can't think... of taking on the burden of these needy people indefinitely." "But for the next few years certainly it would seem that where there's starvation these surpluses should be made available in some way," Mr. Wallace said. He thought that the Democrats "made a rather serious mistake when they turned down giving to President Eisenhower unlimited power to use these surpluses."—United Press.

Appointment Of
El Mufti
Not Confirmed

London, Jan. 4.

Official circles here are maintaining a strict silence regarding the decision of the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, not to confirm the appointment of Ibrahim El Mufti as Speaker of the newly-elected Sudanese House of Representatives.

However, it is pointed out that the Governor-General's decision was supported by the majority of the Governor-General's Commission which is presided over by Mr. Mian Ziauddin of Pakistan.

The Commission was created by the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February 12, 1953. It is also pointed out here that El Mufti had occupied a key post in the executive of the Achigou Party which is affiliated to the pro-Egyptian Nationalist Unionist Party. It would thus be difficult for him to show proof of the impartiality required by the post of Speaker to the new Parliament, it was suggested.

Despite the reticence on the subject generally, official circles here state that the decision was taken without consultation with the British Government and that the British Government had given no advice on the matter. It was added that a solution would have to be found and that without a solution the evolution of the constitutional process which was set afoot by the Sudan elections would come to a halt.—France-Press.

Same Bike For
50 YearsPaarl, South Africa
Jan. 4.

Mr. Patrick Ravens, aged 71, of Noorder Paarl, has ridden the same bicycle for 50 years. A cyclist since the age of 10, he had it specially built for him in Cape Town for £10 and 10 shillings sterling. Mr. Ravens claims to have cycled 450,000 miles in his lifetime.—China Mail Special.

U.S. Talks
On
Trieste

Washington, Jan. 4.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States Ambassador to Italy, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, had in full exchange of views on Trieste today with Mr. Julius Holmes, who is in charge of the Trieste problem at the State Department.

They understood Mr. Holmes was not able to tell her of any further progress at the moment in Belgrade in regard to the proposed five-power conference.

They pointed to the fact that last week, when the Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr. Vindimir Popovic, saw the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, at the State Department, he asked if the United States had any new suggestions on Trieste and Mr. Smith replied there were none.

INTO ALL ASPECTS
The sources understood the reason that Mrs. Luce did not discuss Trieste with the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, on Saturday was the fact that she wanted to go into all aspects of the Trieste situation with Mr. Holmes and then she would take the matter up again with President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles before her return to Italy.

The sources believed that Mrs. Luce is anxious for the administration to make up its mind about when the Anglo-American October 8 decision on Trieste should be implemented if the deadlock of a five-power conference continues much longer. This decision awarded Zone A of Trieste to Italy.—United Press.

U.S. Protest
Against
Canadian Bid

Washington, Jan. 4.

Four Republican Congressmen from Washington State protested today against a Foreign Operations Administration decision to allow Canadian mills to bid on an order for 10,000,000 board feet of lumber for shipment to Formosa.

They said that Canadian mills, if allowed to bid, would get the entire order because of lower timber, labour, shipping and tax costs.

The protest was made by Representatives Russell V. Mack, T. C. Poffenberger, Thomas M. Kelly and Jack Westlund.

"One reason American tax costs are higher," Mr. Mack said, "is that American industries and workers are taxed to provide funds for these foreign aid programmes, whereas Canada which provides none of the funds apparently is to get a lion's share of the business."—United Press.

Methodist To
Visit
Ceylon, India

London, Jan. 4.

Dr. W. E. Sangster, Minister of the Central Hall, Westminster, the Methodist's most important church, is leaving England on Jan. 12 with Mrs. Sangster for India and Ceylon on the first stage of a seven months tour.

Dr. Sangster will deliver the Cato lecture at the conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia at Brisbane in May. France-Press.

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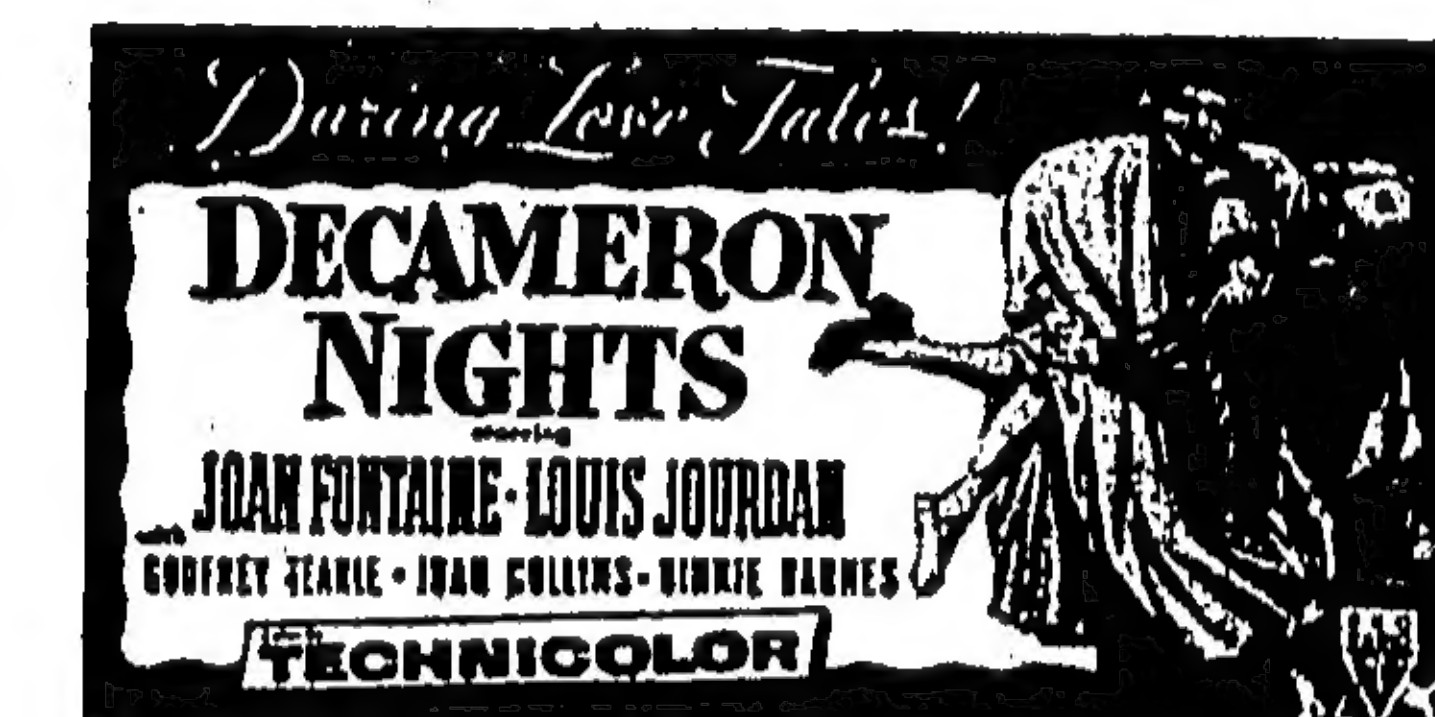
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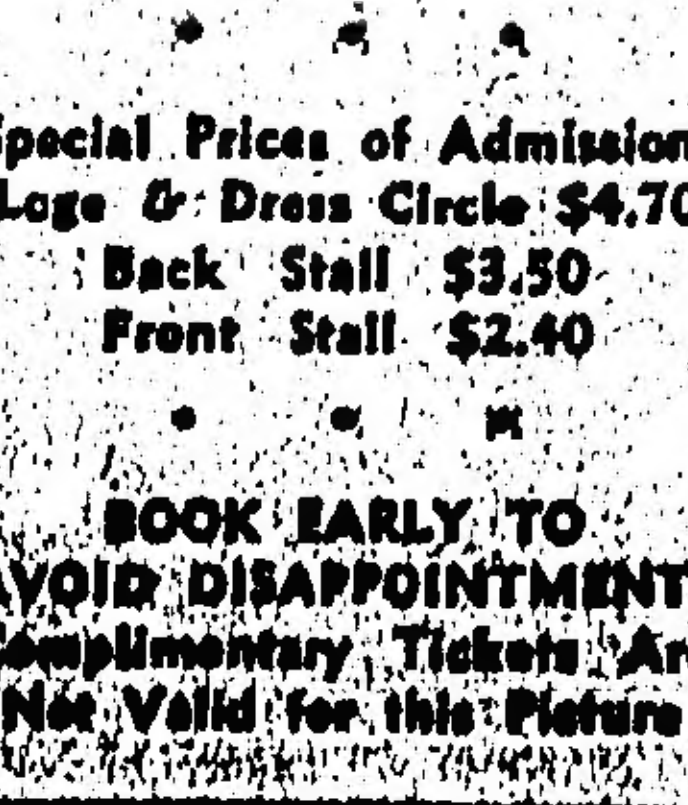
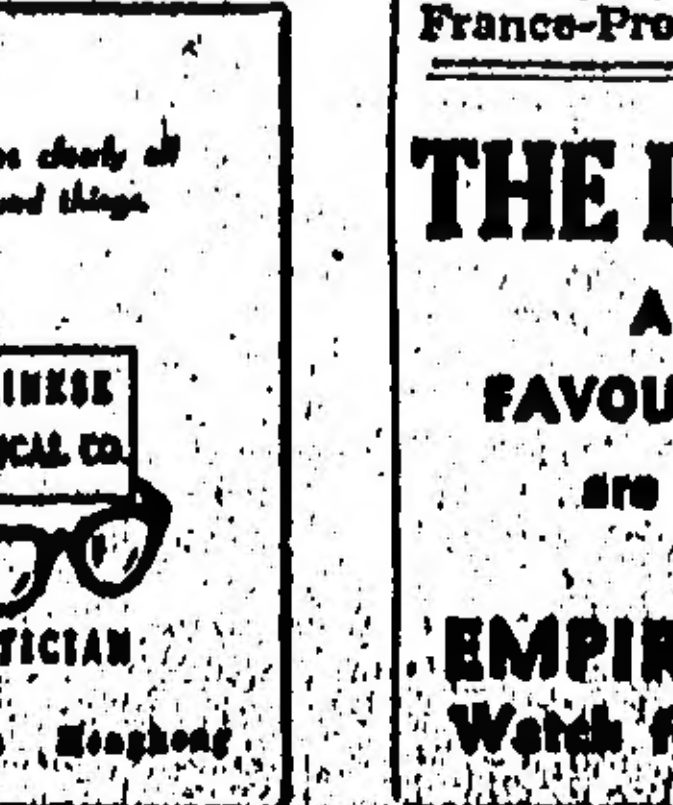
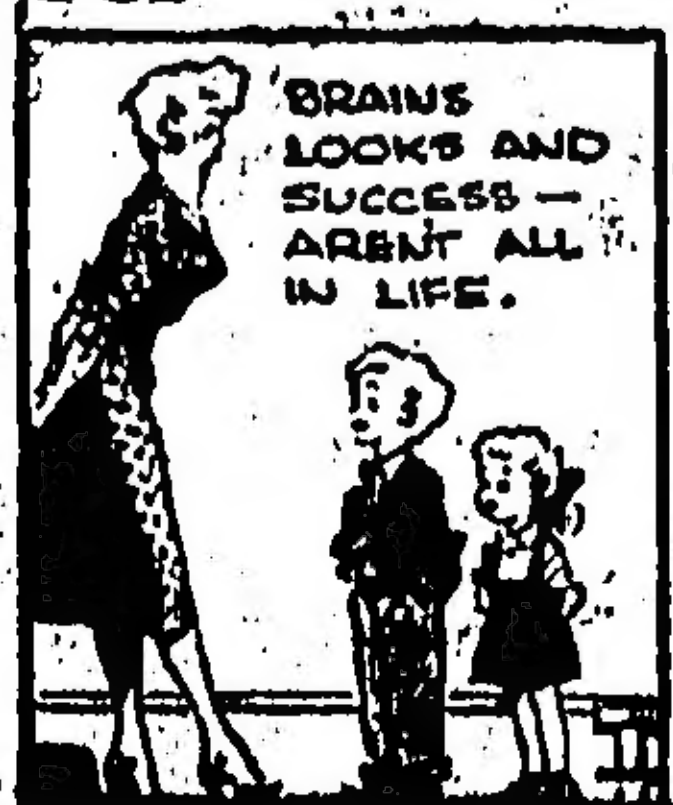


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POP



UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION URGES:

"Asia And Europe Should Readjust Trade"

IMPROVE ASIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Geneva, Jan. 4.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe recommended today that Asia and Europe readjust their trade policies to relieve Europe's dependence on the dollar area and improve Asia's economic development.

In a 155-page study of trade between Asia and Europe, the UN economists urged readjustment of world trade and payments.

For many reasons, including the increased importance of the dollar area and the low level of United States investment abroad, the UN study states that a return to the "traditional" trade patterns of the 20's is difficult.

With the decline in demand for silk and with the problem of the future of rubber and tin, the prospects for any substantial increase in Asian exports to the United States are somewhat uncertain, and the extent of dollar earnings being spent in Europe depends on the ability of European products to compete in the Asian import market.

Nevertheless, the study offers as a "desirable" adjustment to this state of affairs "an increase of exports from Asia and the Far East to the United States combined with a smaller increase in imports from this source."

"The resulting dollar surplus could then, in turn, be used for larger Asian purchases in Europe, thus contributing to a solution of Europe's dollar problem," it said. "The extent of the dollar earnings spent in Europe would depend on the ability of European countries to supply the Asian needs at competitive prices."

SIMULTANEOUS SHIFT

The study further proposes an increase in Europe's own dollar earnings in the United States and the rest of the dollar area with a simultaneous shift in European imports of raw materials from dollar sources to Asia and the Far East.

"From the point of view of trade expansion, national policies in Asian countries for the encouragement of investment into new or widening avenues rather than simple substitution for existing foreign investment would appear to be more constructive," the study said.

The study believes that there is considerable room for such shifts.

"The possibilities of increased exports of latex and oils, oil-

seeds, tobacco and cotton to Europe appear to be considerable and the longer term prospects appear to be fairly good if increased production and reduced costs in Asia are achieved."

Although Europe has provided markets for nearly one-third of the exports from Asian countries and has supplied them with a similar proportion of their imports, "trade with Asian countries has accounted for a relatively small share—about seven per cent—of the total exports or imports of European countries," the report said.

25 P.C. DECREASE

There has been a decrease of some 25 per cent in the volume of Western Europe's imports from Asia (not counting Japan) as compared with the pre-war level, it said.

On the other hand, "Western European exports to these Asian countries exceeded the 1938 level after 1945 and were nearly equal to the 1938 total in 1951 and 1952, an increase of approximately two-thirds since 1938."

The leading European trader, generally accounting for about one-half of the total trade between the two regions, has always been the United Kingdom, followed by France, Germany and the Netherlands.

Apart from the trade shift of the mainland of China towards the USSR and the other Eastern European countries, including the USSR, have played an insignificant part in trade between Europe and Asia and the Far East, the UN economists said.

JAPAN'S POSITION

They point out that the post-war position of Japan, an Asian country but a direct competitor with Europe in other Asian markets, has considerably changed.

"In the pre-war period about two-thirds of the Japanese foreign trade was with Asia and the Far East and over 60 per cent of this was with China and Korea. By contrast in 1951 China's share of Japan's trade declined to less than one per cent, and the resumption of this trade is dependent upon political developments."

"In all cases the problem is to seek a sound basis for developing future trade between the two regions."

The countries, included in the study are:

Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.—United Press.

FORGET U.S. SLUMP

London, Jan. 4.

The Secretary-General of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Mr. Robert Marjolin, writing in the January issue of *Lloyd's Bank Review*, said Western Europe should cease being so preoccupied with a possible American recession for such preoccupation was tending to paralyse its initiatives.

This warning, which has startled the City of London, comes as the conclusion of an extended review of the current efforts of the OEEC to strengthen West Europe by enlarging its "common market."

He writes: "One of the difficulties which will have to be overcome before complete liberalisation can be achieved is the unwillingness of some countries to dismantle their protective systems because of their fear of the consequences of an economic recession in the United States."

REAL DANGER

"The point may be made at once that there seems at present, with the possibility of an American recession, to be a danger of an American recession which could paralyse Europe's initiative and prevent any further progress."

"And it should be made clear that the most important step that Europeans could take jointly to soften the shock of an American recession would be to enlarge and consolidate the common market in Europe. If each country of Europe tried to protect itself by erecting barriers against its neighbours, there could be little hope for any of them."

"Unless there were in Europe a wide market fairly free from restrictions, we could not hope to maintain a high level of employment in the face of an American recession."—United Press.

Bridge On The Moon, He Says



Dr. H. Percy Wilkins with his 15-inch telescope who said that astronomers have spotted a "huge bridge on the moon" which looks like an engineering job. The bridge is 20 miles long and 5,000 feet high, and spans a gulf between mountain ranges, 6,000 feet and 10,000 feet high. But there do not appear to be men on the moon after all. "The bridge, in, of course, not man made" said Dr. Wilkins, "though the span is 20 miles the arch is probably only two miles across." The explanation? "A meteorite might have crashed through a molten-lava barrier and as the barrier solidified an arch was left."—Express Photo.

Wrote To China For His Son's Release

Oklahoma City, Jan. 4.

A 70-year-old American missionary who spent 30 years in China and who wrote to the Communist Government recently in Chinese, appealing to the authorities to release his son, today heard his son had been released.

The Rev. Kiehn said that he had written to the Chinese Government appealing for the release of his son, a businessman, Arnold M. Kiehn, although he doubted the letter had any effect.

His son had spent 34 months in prison. "I wrote them a message in Chinese urging them to release him," he said. "I told the Communists I was getting on in years and needed him. I told them if he had done anything wrong I would discipline him."

The missionary said that his son formerly worked as a liaison officer for the Nationalist Government before the Communists moved in.

The Rev. Kiehn said that by releasing him, the Chinese considered they were "severely punishing" his son by deporting him.

"The Chinese consider deporting a man extremely severe punishment. In other words, he is so unworthy to be in their honourable country, he is deported. It is quite a loss of face. They usually send a guard along as far as the border and the guard instructs his prisoner, 'Now, stay out of China forever.'"

"Of course, we naturally thought nothing better could have happened," the Rev. Kiehn added quickly. "We hope to get our boy back to this country as soon as possible. He's in bad shape physically."

Nixon—"I Did Not Issue Invitation"

Washington, Jan. 4.

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon said today he did not know of any invitation to a 12-year-old Iranian boy to visit the United States.

Mr. Nixon said he had not issued an invitation to Sassanpour Eteaziz, 12, to come to U.S.A. for three months as a reward for thwarting an alleged Communist plot against the Vice-President during his recent visit to Tehran.

The Vice-President said he knew nothing of the boy's alleged exploit until he read about it "somewhere" and some time after leaving Tehran.

A dispatch from Tehran quoted an official announcement as saying that the boy was preparing to go to the United States at Mr. Nixon's invitation. United Press.

U.S. Senators Question Soviet Clerk

Montreal, Jan. 4.

United States Senate investigators finished questioning the former Soviet code clerk, Igor Gouzenko, about spies in America today and prepared to head home to Washington without divulging what he said.

Senator William Jenner (Republican, Indiana), chairman of the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security, Senator Pert McCarran (Democrat, Nevada) and two aides met Gouzenko yesterday and today while Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superintendent J. R. Lemieux listened and other Mounties stood guard outside.

Most Canadian sources believed the visiting Americans got little out of the former Russian Embassy employee that he has not already told the RCMP and, through them, the U.S. government. It was expected an announcement promised by the Canadian Government for later this week, would gloss briefly over the meetings and hint that Gouzenko told the Americans more about his plans for turning spies into turncoats.—United Press.

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A TOUGH YEAR FOR THE COMMUNISTS

By JULIUS GOULD

Lecturer on Sociology at the London School of Economics

THIS year 1953 has been a tough one for the Communist machine. Old frauds have been exploded by events; new frauds have borne less fruits than ever.

Take some big examples. First, an old fraud—the lie about "germ warfare" in Korea. Remember the Communists' line on this? It was their main theme song for months on end. It was the big lie technique on a global scale. Every third-rate Communist speaker, every gullible fellow traveller, knew Moscow's "evidence" by heart. It was a massive attempt to reduce world opinion—an attempt that failed.

Now that the Communist war in Korea is over, we can see what Moscow's "evidence" is really worth. From the prison hells of North Korea, British and American prisoners of war have been released. And with them they brought the truth about "germ warfare": the truth about "experiments" by Communist guards; the truth about brutalities rarely equalled even in Hitler's war. The "germ warfare" change is now seen as the degrading nonsense it always was.

Another example: Take the latest phase of the Soviet "peace" campaign. For months Moscow played a typical double game, but at no point has the strategy of deception been discarded. The old line of subversion was still being emphasised at the WFTU congress in Vienna in October.

On Offensive

The underground war of intrigue and infiltration goes on; the Moscow-inspired Communist parties are everywhere on the offensive. But at the diplomatic level the Soviets have talked of "peace" and "negotiation". And the more they talked about "negotiation", the more they refused to negotiate on any specific issue.

By late November the farce had played itself to a standstill. The Russians had stalled too long! World opinion was hardening against them. So they changed their tune and agreed to Four Power talks. Is this a new stage—or just a new tactical fraud? The year 1954 may give the answer.

On the Communist home front, in Russia and Eastern Europe, there has also been a change of tune. But does it

mean a change of heart? See how things have gone.

In February, Stalin was alive and Beria a pillar of the regime. The world was being told of the nameless crimes "admitted" by the Moscow Jewish doctors. By July, not only was Stalin dead but Beria was under arrest. And what of the Moscow doctors? Well, they are now free, upright citizens who had been "illegally" induced to confess. For the first time there was an admission that Soviet "justice" is interpreted by the Secret Police, had miscarried seriously. And with this admission yet another Secret Police chief has been virginalised in the Moscow struggle for power.

Stalin's heirs dropped some of his craziest plans and promised, unambiguously, that a "new course" was imminent. For example, when the Moscow doctors were released, we heard a lot about the secret libraries of the Soviet "Fizmed" and of the need to safeguard them. It is now clear that this, like the promised large-scale amnesty, was propaganda to impress opinion at home and abroad. In essence nothing has changed. The Secret Police remain under new leaders; the Communist Party, in alliance with the police and the army, maintains its iron grip.

Unchanged

So also with the "sacred principle of collective leadership" of which we are told so much. Stalin's worship has ceased, and we now hear of the virtues of "collective" rather than "individual" leadership. Yet what can "collective leadership" mean so long as the framework of the Soviet State remains unchanged, with power in the hands of the self-appointed few? Here again, as with "civil liberties", it looks as if verbal promises merely cloak the same old grim realities.

And how grim Stalin's Russian seems to have been! Vast differences to consumers required; rigid orthodoxy in culture and the arts—all this is now officially revealed. Few would envy Malekov the social tensions he inherited. The satellite States, too, have troubles galore throughout the

year. Tyranny, bad administration, grotesque economic "planning" have brought Moscow's puppets a load of headaches.

We heard the first rumblings in 1952 when the Czechoslovak Communists made Slansky and "the Jews" the scapegoats for their own economic bungling. By June 1953 the rumblings had become a thunderclap. Pizlen (Pilsen) on June 1 was the scene of a big riot staged by Czech workers against their masters. A fortnight later, on June 17, the East German workers rose in a courageous but costly revolt which was put down by Soviet tanks.

Root Causes

Could there be clearer proof of the loathing with which Moscow's dupes are regarded—or of the true value which the Kremlin places upon the oft-used phrase "national independence"?

The executions, arrests and reprisals go on in Eastern Germany; but they ignore the root causes of the June 17 revolt—food shortage, fuel crises, exasperation beyond measure with the ruling clique. June 17 was a warning signal that Stalin's policy throughout the satellites was leading to economic ruin and political chaos. So the brakes were put on.

While yielding nothing of their political power, the Communists in Eastern Europe are frankly admitting appalling mistakes in the economic field. In East Berlin, in Prague, in Budapest, Communists (not "Fascists") admit that the collective farms were forcibly organised; Communists admit that industry is "bureaucratic" and inefficient. In Hungary, they even admit the use of concentration camps! And have come out plausibly in favour of the "rule of law".

In the domestic, as in the foreign field, the frauds of a decade have recoiled on the Communist Powers. The new "easy" policies reveal the tensions created by the old. Surely 1953 stood out as the year when these stresses became unbearable. And who can believe that they have gone for good?

IT'S SUMMER ON THIS STREET

From William Hamsher

Bremen. THE "street of perpetual summer" is here—the first heated thoroughfare in Europe.

And it is gaining almost a monopoly of Bremen's shoppers.

Its designer, 33-year-old Herr Martens, a gas engineer, said that he is certain the idea can "with a little development be applied to clear even London of smog, fog and mist."

The real name of the street is Sow Street, and it was once part of the town's medieval cattle market.

As Herr Martens and I talked, women shoppers entering the street suddenly stared upwards as they felt the sudden warmth, and to a pavement audience he explained the whole thing.

The heat comes from gas burners overhead. They have new ceramic elements which, without flame give off heat rays. It is a vast improvement over the old-fashioned gas fires, he says.

I took my hat off under one of the burners. After a few

minutes I felt I was standing in Middle East sunshine.

Along came the Bremen family Lubbering. Frau Lubbering in a fur coat, and two and a half-year-old Gabriela in a fur-tipped hood. They gazed up astonished. Off came fur coat and hood.

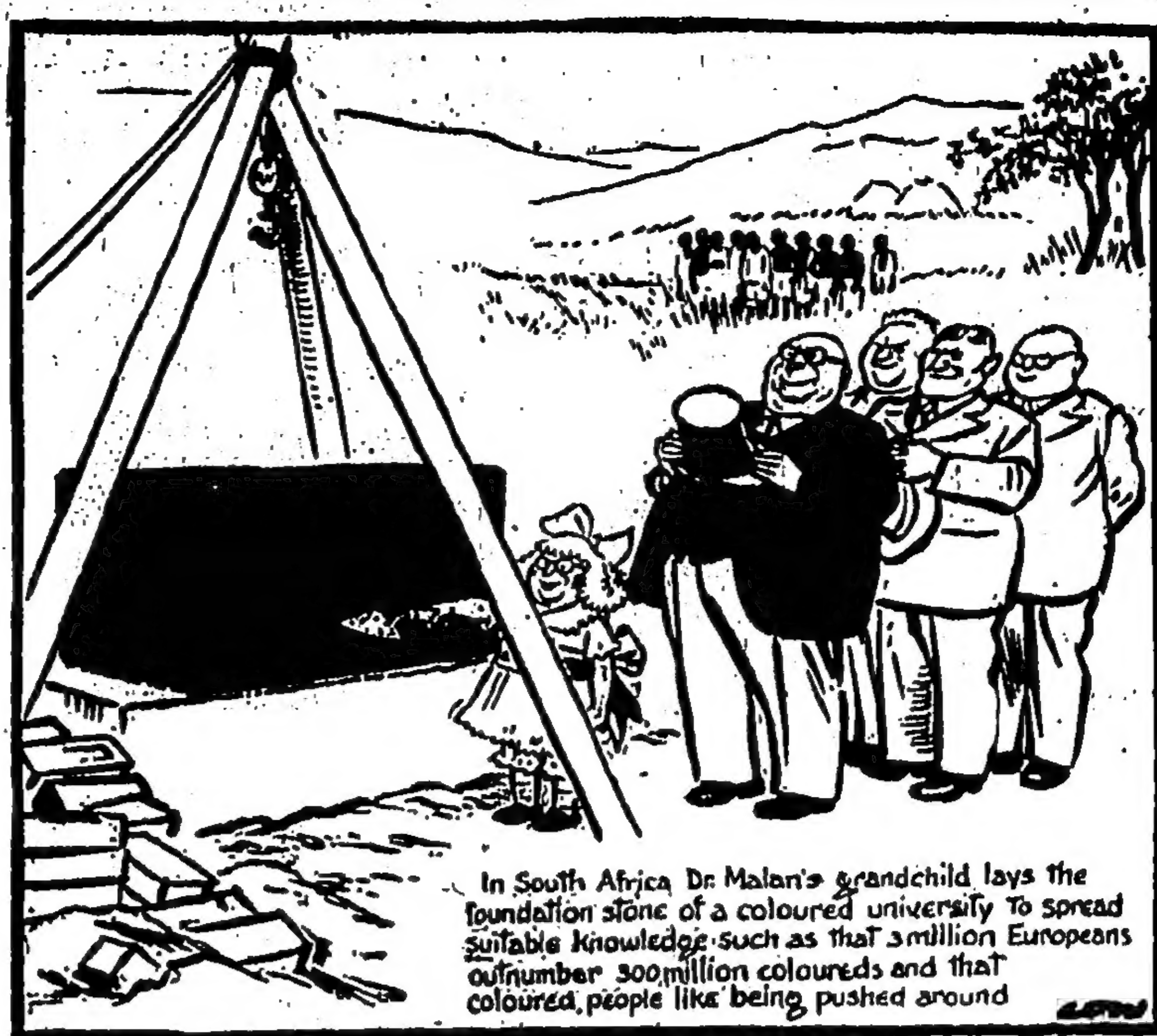
Along came girls in sleeveless jumpers, quite happy to window-gaze on this cold day with their overcoats over their arms.

In Bremen, Herr Martens can obtain unlimited gas at 2d. a cubic metre. Sow Street, with burners every ten yards of its 60-yard length, costs 2s. 6d. an hour to heat.

At a height of 8ft. the burners shed their warmth over a radius of ten yards.

Herr Martens would like to export his experiment to Britain. "With my apparatus shoppers could walk in everlasting sunshine in Central London," he said.

One difficulty Herr Martens has not yet resolved: How do you avoid colds when you finally step outside the heated zone?



OLD LOW'S ALMANACK

PROPHECIES FOR 1954

In South Africa Dr. Malan's grandchild lays the foundation stone of a coloured university to spread suitable knowledge such as that 3 million Europeans outnumber 300 million coloureds and that coloured people like being pushed around

The Stuff That Britain Breeds

I WISH THE CYNICS COULD HAVE BEEN WITH ME THAT NIGHT IN BURMA

By JOHN DEANE POTTER

THIS is as good a story as I have ever heard to uplift the hearts of Britons as history turns the page of Coronation Year.

It is no less of a tale because it concerns the death of a man called Earl Wavell, who was killed on Christmas Eve.

I wish the cynics who criticise the British Army could have been with me one night in Burma in 1944, when I first met Archie Wavell.

He had arrived only that day by plane from India. He sat silent in the bamboo hut filled with zooming mosquitoes which was a Chinthee mess.

While he ate his corned beef from a tin plate he read a copy of T. S. Eliot's verse.

It was from here that the planes and gliders flew in to the Wingate jungle fortresses astride the roads and railways in Jap-occupied Burma.

The volunteer

AN officer had just flown back from the beleaguered citadels of White City and Broadway in the middle of Burma. He told the tale of the constant savage infantry attacks made by the Japanese on our positions.

The gingery, jut-jawed young major looked up from his book and asked: "What is it really like?"

The officer from the jungle replied: "Extremely noisy. Why do you want to know?"

Said the major: "I'm flying in tomorrow."

The officer sympathised with him and said: "I can't think why you're going. They've got all the majors they want there at the moment."

The major replied shyly, "As a matter of fact I volunteered. I dropped a rank in order to get in. I'm going in as a captain."

He then shut his book and walked out towards his tent. The other officer tipped down a tin mug of rum and lime and said: "A man like that ought to have his head examined."

A colonel looked across and said: "You know who that is, don't you? It's Wavell's son."

His father was then Viceroy of India. Two days later Captain Archie Wavell had his hand blown off fighting the Japanese. Now Archie Wavell—Earl Wavell since his father died three years ago—has been killed fighting the Mau Mau in Kenya.

The fighter

If there was ever a man who could have had a cushy job in the Army it was Wavell. But on Christmas Eve, while other people were drinking and enjoying themselves, he was fighting

a ten-hour battle against Mau Mau terrorists. He was leading the patrol of his old regiment, the Black Watch, when they came under heavy fire. Earl Wavell was shot dead.

And with him the proud title Wavell of Cyrenaica, created for his soldier father seven years ago, disappears.

For 37-year-old Major Earl Wavell of the Black Watch was unmarried, and there are no heirs.

The title started when his father, with a sprinkling of men and outnumbered five to one, sent Marshal Graziani's Italians scuttling across the desert of Cyrenaica in North Africa.

He was created an earl after he was recalled from his post as Viceroy of India by the Atlee Government because he sat grinning in his red stone palace in New Delhi refusing to give India away without proper safeguards.

The poet

IT was characteristic of him that when Mountbatten was appointed to do the things he had refused to do he never gave his point of view.

He was, after all, a disciplined soldier, whatever office he held. But there was a similarity and an unorthodoxy about both the Wavells, father and son, which made them the type of soldier which no other country but Britain produces.

The military swagger was missing; they never wore uniform if they could help it. They seldom talked about their real job, which was fighting.

There were other interests closer to their hearts. In the case of the Wavells it was poetry.

Young Wavell carried a volume of T. S. Eliot with him. His father always had a book by an older poet called Browning.

Field-Marshal Wavell published an anthology of verse called "Other Men's Flowers" in 1944. When did he compile it? As a relaxation during some of the bitterest days of the war.

The golfer

WHEN they were not reading poetry in their leisure moments, both father and son wrote verses.

But this was not the only similarity between them. They were both called Archie. They both went to Winchester and entered the Black Watch. Field-Marshal Wavell lost an eye at Loos and won the M.C. His son lost a hand in Burma and won the M.C.

Major Wavell took a year off to complete a biography of his father before he went to Kenya. He never finished the story of the man he so much resembled.

Neither allowed his disabilities to become a handicap. Just after the war they won a father-and-son golf competition. And they only had three eyes and three arms between them.

The younger Wavell played with a special hook and handoff on his left hand.

They both came from a unique line of British soldiers who have run like a golden thread through the pattern of our history. There have been Wavells in the British Army for many generations and Field-Marshal Wavell's father was a general.

It was Wavell senior who listened carefully to a long-haired, starchy-eyed officer called Orde Wingate, who propounded the then ridiculous idea of leading columns into Burma after the Japanese had occupied it.

The adventurer

I WAS in New Delhi at the time and the future seemed black with swarming Japanese. High-ranking officers at G.H.Q. did not even bother to talk about Wingate's crazy plan. Wavell told him to go ahead with his Chinthees.

Who came to Imphal on the Burma border to see us Chinthees off on our first forlorn expedition? Field-Marshal Wavell.

Wavell understood Wingate because he was the sort of eccentric adventurer—soldier which the British Army produces in surprisingly large numbers every generation.

Wingate always carried a Bible and a volume of Greek verse in his pocket. That was the sort of soldier Wavell appreciated.

When Wingate returned to propound his theory of the jungle fortress, it was Wavell who listened.

Wingate's idea was to land large airborne forces across roads and railways in Burma to paralyse the Japanese communications. They would travel and be supplied entirely by air. The field-marshal saw the sound strategy of it. His son saw the high adventure. He flew off to join the embattled Chinthees.

Field-Marshal Wavell realised the expedition would be a hard one. But then Wavell knew that things were never easy when you went to war.

He himself had waged several bitter losing battles, the sort of battles which would have ruined the reputation of any other general.

But the whole Army realised if anyone could have won these battles it would have been Wavell.

The Earl

AFTER this he took on the greatest battle of his life, the Viceroyalty of India. It brought him an epiphany. But the earldom which began on a battlefield in Africa had ended on another African battlefield.

No one would have understood better than the first earl why his only son died on Christmas Eve doing his duty.

For he once published a poem called "A Sonnet for the Madonna of the Cherries." Its last two lines—
For all that loneliness, that
Blessed Madonna, I go back to
fight.

The President of the Methodist Conference begins to catch up with the Archbishop of Canterbury in hitting the front-page headlines.

SOPER'S SOAPBOX

By MARY HEWAT

LONDON'S most promising newcomer in the battle for the headlines is a challenger in the People's Oracle class. Dr Donald Soper, 60-year-old president of the Methodist Conference, earns bigger and blacker type by speaking his mind.

In the past few months "Soapbox" Soper has hit the front page by criticising: THE QUEEN (for going to the races), PRINCE PHILIP (for playing polo on Sundays), THE A.R.M.Y. (in Kenya), GAMBLING (anywhere), and by revealing that he has worn his bathing togs to church under his suit.

(He has been saying similar things for about 25 years—but less publicly. Now in newspaper libraries he has graduated to the large size cutting envelopes—still columns behind the Archbishop of Canterbury, who rates 11 envelopes, but soon due for a box to himself.)

Why does Dr Soper lay down the law on every subject from horses to hanging? What does he hope to gain? "I don't expect people to agree with me," he says. "I don't mind being attacked. But don't tell me these things are not my business. They are. Church leaders are supposed to lead. If they expect me to keep my mouth shut, they've got the wrong man."

Likes a fight

Dr Soper has been opening his mouth in public exhortation with such enthusiasm that a singing voice which started as a tenor has now become a deep bass.

He is a big man, athletically built, with greying hair, horn-rimmed spectacles over penetrating grey-blue eyes, and a colourful taste in clothes (yellow waistcoat, red and yellow silk tie).

He decided to be a preacher when he was 13. "Pure conceit," he says. "I thought I could do the Lord a good turn."

He likes a bit of a fight. He admits that he feels "a certain uneasiness" in getting the best of an argument with his hecklers at open-air meetings. His preaching is forceful. Young political candidates have been advised to listen to him, "not to learn what to say, but how to say it."

Early in the year force met force. Two of Dr Soper's opponents knocked him off his platform at Hyde Park Corner—and paid £1 fines for the privilege.

Pie in the sky

He is a Socialist and a Pacifist. His views are usually extreme. On the Church in Politics—Those who tell the Church to keep out of politics talk nonsense. Religion is not pie in the sky when you die. To make the kingdoms of this world into the Kingdom of Christ, things must be done at the political level, or they will not, in measurable time, be done at all.

On Capital Punishment—The Christian Church should condemn this abhorrent and un-Christian-like example of barbarism. On War—I would rather see a world overrun by Communism than third world war. And I detest Communism.

On Vice—Christians should not be surprised if a mixture of paganism and national con-

scription have weakened the resistance of many young people to temptations which otherwise they would have resisted.

On Smoking—A messy habit and a waste of money. I used to smoke, but I gave it up—I don't enjoy it.

On Drinking—I don't think alcohol is the Devil in Solution, but it causes a great deal of misery. It is no use saying "it is all right in moderation." Shall we have arsenic in moderation and murder in moderation? A thing must be intrinsically good to be all right in moderation. Wine is just the juice of the grape gone bad.

On Dancing—Can Christians dance? As one cleric said, some can, and some can't. I don't think there is any great danger to our sexual morals. It is too much like violent exercise these days. But I don't like the surroundings and atmosphere of many dance halls.

Jazz fan

How does such a man as Dr Soper find his own recreation? He is an expert on the tin whistle. He can "make a noise" on most wind instruments. And he is fond of jazz as of classical music.

One of his organists at Kingsway Hall was an African, Fela Sowande, who used to play with Fats Waller.

"He was a most austere organist during a service," says Dr Soper. "But off-duty we used to have some Memphis-style duets."

Dr Soper likes books—philosophy and detective stories. Agatha Christie ranks high. He enjoys the cinema (including Quo Vadis and Roman Holiday) and the theatre. He plays table tennis, and "scullery" bridge.

"The only bridge game that is any use is the one played so fast that you can't remember the mistakes."

The secret?

At school he played cricket, hockey and boxing. At Cambridge he was captain of his college cricket team, and once played hockey for the University. Now he "wanders around a tennis court," likes surling and watching soccer.

He is married with "a beautiful wife, four lovely daughters, and a grand-daughter," lives in a two-storey house in Hampstead Garden Suburb.

And he says: "My daughters don't always agree with me, I may be able to say what I like on Tower Hill. But at home, under the monstrous regimen of women, I cannot say a word."

Is that Dr Soper's secret? Are his bitter attacks on war and capital punishment, his strictures on the Queen's recreation, his declared desire to lead, a reaction against rule in the home?

Not likely. No man who is really henpecked ever admits it. Is he then a headline seeker because he likes the glare of notoriety? Again not likely. Straight publicity mongers sing their songs in better harmony with public opinion.

I'm no bully

Is he just a Big Ead, a meddlesome crank who wants to pry into everyone's private life and make people live his way rather than their own?

Some people will say so. But he is more than that.

He does want people to think his way. "Of course I do. But I want to persuade them to think my way, not bully them. To do that I must first of all make them think."

"That is what I want to do. Make people think."

KEY JOB, BUT A RISKY ONE

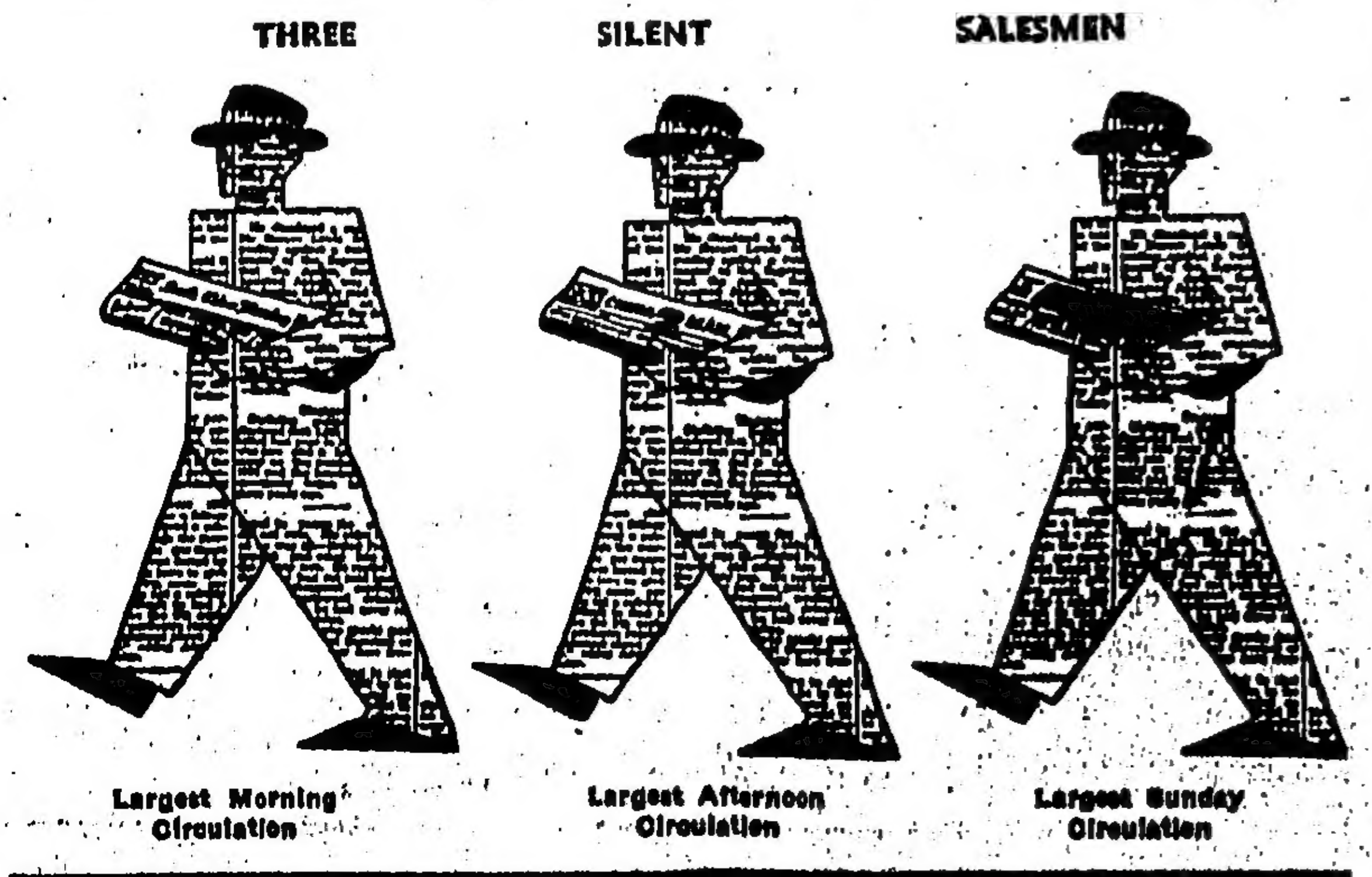
From RALPH HEWINS

ONE of the world's most hazardous jobs was planned on an obscure Communist party official named Feodor Kozlov when he became chairman of the Leningrad Soviet last year.

This is a key job inside Russia, but Kozlov's name has not appeared in any of the recent lists of Party, State and Provincial officials.

Amongst his predecessors were two of "Stalin's successors." They were: Andrei Zhdanov, founder of the Communist Party, who was officially reported to have died of heart failure and then to have been "murdered" by Kirov, whose assassination by a student in 1934 touched off the great purges and helped Stalin to supreme power.

What exactly has raised Kozlov to his pinnacle is not officially disclosed. But he was personally installed by Russia's No. 2, brawny Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party, Stalin's old job. Khrushchev personally travelled to Leningrad to do so. This was not just party routine, but to give weight to the appointment. Kozlov's predecessor, V. B. Andrianov, was appointed by the former Police Chief Lavrenti Beria. So it appears that Malenkov and Khrushchev are tightening their hold on Russia's second city. Leningrad, Peter the Great's "Window to the West," has always been hard to tame. With its four million people, looking on to the sea and across the Iron Curtain, Leningrad remains a problem for the Kremlin. It was there that the Red Revolution broke out in 1917.



GEORGE WHITING Wishes

A BETTER YEAR FOR THE TOUGH-LUCK TRIERS OF THE ONE GONE BY

Good will to all men—especially those who missed the boat, lost the fight, came unstuck, fluffed a putt, or otherwise failed to achieve the glory that crowned the efforts of celebrities now being acclaimed as "Sportsmen of the Year."

For me, it's a Happy New Year to the also-rans—as well as to Sir Gordon Richards, Messrs Prie, Peters, Bodser, Hutton, Bailey, Cockell, Matthews, Hawthorn, and all other hitters of jacksots and headlines during 1953.

Spare a moment, thought, my fellow, who beat you no, quit, good enough, for the tough-luck triers, and for the unsung who missed by a hair, I, cricket, I give you Don Kenyon, that indomitable opening bat and lively outfield who began the season with 122 against the Australians for his county, and then muffed his Test Match chances with hesitant fiddles—in dire and dismal contrast to the confident off-drives that made him a Worcestershire Wonder.

Kenyon, twelfth in the averages with 2,439 runs for the season—second highest total to Hutton—could not have more than 8, 10, 3, and 2 in the Nottingham and Leicestershire Tests, and was then dropped with a thud. For him, the legion of the lost opportunity.

GOAL COUNTED

Success? My hard-luck hero is Scottish international Allan Brown, Blackpool's inside-left now back in the game as a wing half.

His was the goal, remember that, knocked Arsenal out of the FA Cup last season and put Blackpool and Matthews in a position to fire the shot that ended them to climb to go on stairs at Wembley.

A picture-book goal, but Brown broke his ankle kicking it, and was on the outside looking in when his team-mates lined up for their Cup medals.

Dare I mention Stephen's sniffer, Sammy McCarthy, for the felicitations of boxing men?

A year ago McCarthy was being lauded as the brightest prospect of our time, the one destined to restore to the glories of Driscoll, Jordan and Tordella.

Then a Nigerian, Kid Barry, and a Frenchman, Ray Fanchon, showed us Sammy's foot of clay. Do not blame McCarthy. The fault, if fault there be, lies with three who would have had him running before he could walk.

SOFT-PEDAL

McCarthy, the boy who still pushes vegetables for part of his living, never sought superlatives, and we shall be doing him a good turn if we soft-

pedal our plaudits when he comes to fight Ronald Clayton for the British championship next February.

Lawn tennis? Look no further for an unlikely last-ditch trier than Jozsef Drobny, the Czech—turned—Egyptian who pays us the compliment of saying he wishes he'd been born an Englishman.

Declay's marathon win (8-0, 10-10, 3-0, 8-6, 12-10) over Budgie Pally in the shades of night at Wimbledon might normally have achieved him the Championship he has sought so long and so assiduously. Instead, it left him a limping victim to Denmark's Kurt Nielsen.

Drobny is a diehard, but, at 32, even he will appreciate how much slimmer are his chances now of becoming the first left-hander to win Wimbledon since the 1914-18 war days of (Sir) Norman Brookes.

FRUITLESS

In athletics, Christmas greetings to my favourite runners-up: Stanley Cox, the family man from Southgate, who spends his spare time in an apparently fruitless chase of his bosom pal, the indomitable Jim Peters, and Frank Sando, persistent shadow of Gordon Pirie over any distance you care to mention up to six miles.

For woe on wheels we turn, first, to speedway rider Split Waterman. Unbeaten in the first four of his five rides for the World Championship at Wembley, the Harringay Hope collected but one measly point from his last race, and finished second to Freddie Williams.

To Geoff Duke, mighty man of the Isle of Man TT, salutations for falling off his bike like a mortal. With the "Senior" in his pocket after three laps, Duke took Quarter Bridge too sharply, split his tank, and retired.

LUCKLESS

Compliments of the season, too, to Harry Carr, the Royal jockey, who rode Her Majesty's Aureole into fifth place in the 2,000 Guineas, into second place in the Coronation Derby—four lengths behind Sir Gordon on Ibiza—and into third place in the St. Leger.

Golfers, charge your glasses to Bernard Hunt and Peter Alliss, those luckless striplings whose Ryder Cup match nerves let them down on the last green that fateful day at Wentworth.

Rugby? The toast is school-master N. Glyn Davies, back-row forward for London Welsh—the man who, picked to show his line-out enterprise for Wales against the All Blacks, injured his back at practice 24 hours before the game, and so missed the chance of a lifetime for any self-respecting Welshman.

Finally, and most important, a Happy New Year to the rabbits—the lads and lasses who run, jump, kick, swim, skate, box, wrestle and knock a ball about for all they are worth, and without thought of profit or publicity. For me, they are the salt of sport.

(London Express Service)

SPORTS ROUND-UP

£1,000 STEEPLECHASE TO PERPETUATE MEMORY OF LORD MILDMAY

A £1,000 steeplechase to perpetuate the memory of Lord Mildmay, Britain's greatest amateur jockey, is to be inaugurated over the new Mildmay course, Aintree, on the eve of the Grand National. It will be known as the Mildmay Chase.

Johnny Williams, former British Heavyweight Champion, has been matched with Gerhard Hecht, German Cruiserweight Champion, in Berlin on January 22. It will be Williams' first fight in his campaign to regain the British title. He will find a tough opponent. The German recently boxed a draw with Karel Sys, former European Champion.

Lord Burghley, President of the Amateur Athletic Association, has presented a cheque for £570 to the Netherlands Flood Disaster Fund. The donation was made from the receipts of the floodlight athletic match between England and the Netherlands at the White City in September.

Fred Winter, British Champion Steeplechase Jockey last

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUND



The two Davis Cup captains, Harry Hopman (Australia) and Bill Talbot (United States) follow Vic Seixas (United States), left, and Lewis Hoad on to the court for the first rubber in the Davis Cup Challenge Round in Melbourne on December 28. On the left is the Davis Cup.



In action—Lewis Hoad, whose two singles victories against Tony Trabert and Vic Seixas, helped Australia to a 3-2 victory.—Photos by courtesy of the Australian Trade Commissioner's Office.

JACK CUDDY Forecasts

WHAT 1954 WILL SEE IN THE BOXING RING

New York, Jan. 4.

Boxing, the year-round sport that is brought into millions of American homes by the press, radio and television every week, has the following Championship probabilities to offer in 1954:

Heavyweights—Champion Rocky Marciano, certainly one of the most effective punchers in ring history, will make two successful defenses of his crown. Unbeaten Rocky will knock out both challengers, who will be selected from among Dan Bascomb, ex-champ Ezzard Charles, Nino Valdes of Cuba and Don Cockell of England.

At the end of 1954, the most amazing record boasted by any Heavyweight Champion since John L. Sullivan, will read: Fights, 47; won, 47; knock-outs, 42. And his string of consecutive kayos will have been stretched to 12.

Light Heavyweights—Champion Archie Moore, 37, is nearing the end of the trail. He should keep his 175-pound crown on a close decision over ex-champ Joey Maxim at Miami on January 27 in their third title fight. But ancient Archie will lose the diadem to the improved Harold Johnson of Philadelphia, 25, despite his three victories and one loss in four previous fights with Johnson.

Middleweights—Carl (Bobo) Olson, new ruler of the ring's most active division, will keep his 160-pound crown on a decision over Welterweight Champion Kid Gavilan by pressing the Cuban and beating him at close quarters. But Olson may lose the title if he defends against Joey Giambra of Buffalo, New York. Giambra, though rated only the fifth contender now, is the most dangerous boxer-puncher in the talent-packed class.

Welterweights—Champion Kid Gavilan should keep his 147-pound title in another thrilling fight with the very aggressive and explosive Carmen Basilio of Canada.

New York. He should beat Basilio again because of his amazing ruggedness and his remarkable stamina, although he may be on the canvas again, as he was in their September 18 thriller. Gavilan should win with comparative ease over Ramon Fuentes, Billy Graham, Johnny Saxton or Del Flanagan.

Lightweights—Champion Jimmy Carter will have only a 50-50 chance to keep his 130-pound bonnet against rapidly rising Elmer (Bud) Smith of Cincinnati, who lost close decision to Carter in 1950. Only Smith threatens champion Jimmy, who knocked out all three of his challengers in 1953.

Featherweights—Champion Sandy Saddler will be a question mark when he receives his Army discharge in April after two years in the service. He should knock out Percy Bassett of Philadelphia, the "Interim champ." But he may have trouble with young Lulu Perez of Brooklyn. If Lulu likes ex-champ Willie Pep on February 26.

Speedy Perez is an elusive target and a damaging puncher. He appears the best 126-pound contender.

Bantamweights—Jimmy Carruthers of Australia will lose his world bantamweight crown if he defends against Billy Paacock of Los Angeles, the American 118-pound ruler. Robert Cohen of France also would give Carruthers a hard fight.

Flyweights—Yoshio Shirai of Japan should wear his 112-pound diadem for another year. He seems a better combination boxer-puncher than Jake Tull of South Africa, the top contender.—United Press.

The New U.S. Golf Ball Edict Is Startling Says JAMES GOODFELLOW

Several speakers in a recent London golf club debate were of the opinion that golf is being robbed of some of its enjoyment by the new standard score—a view with which I agree.

This had been brought home to them during the mild spell—a period welcomed by clubs and professionals alike—as they struggled over heavy courses to keep on happy terms with "old man par."

Repeated failure to find greens in the regulation number of strokes made play wearisome.

Introduction of a ball that would not travel so far, a move favoured by a section of golf's legislators, would exasperate these players even more.

America's latest pronouncement (text of which has just reached England) on this controversy will startle them.

'CONTRARY TO RULES'

The United States Golf Association, in a bulletin to their members pointing out that the use of the small ball (1.620 inches, compared with 1.680 inches) is "contrary to U.S.

rules and a disservice to the game," state:

"Some years ago it became necessary to limit the distance qualities. As the ball became longer and longer, courses were being outmoded. It is still essential that the distance qualities of the ball be limited.

"There is no velocity limit on the small-size ball.

"USGA specifications for the ball have been worked out over a great many years. They have resulted in a ball which, we confidently believe, is far and away the best for use in this country.

"Aside from distance qualities, the American size ball sits 'up better in fairway, rough and bunker, and puts and chips better. That is the consensus of leading American players and of many British players.

"VASTLY SUPERIOR

"Admittedly, the American ball is shorter than the small-size ball against the wind, but downhill and under other conditions it is vastly superior to the small-size ball in all-round playing qualities.

"So the player who attempts to cheat on distance by using the small ball against the wind is very apt to cheat himself in far more important factors. Certainly he is cheating himself in being no sportsman."

(London Express Service)

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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Maude-Clarke Wedding at St. John's Cathedral.

Chen-Tse wedding at Congregation Church.

H.K. U. Students Dance at Skyroom.

Governor visits N.T.

Fire in Kowloon.

X'mas party at Chero Club.

Prison Officers Club Party and Presentation.

Malayan Association Dance.

Ceylon Party for Japanese Ministers to Ceylon.

Sacred Heart School Prizegiving.

B.A.T. Presentation.

Kowloon Cricket Club New Year's Eve Dance.

Kowloon Cricket Club Children's Sports.

Annual Road Race in Kowloon.

Craigongower Children's Sports.

Opening of H.K. & Shanghai Bank Mongkok Branch.

Children's Party at P.R.C.

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Sun Worries Japanese

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

The Japan Ice Skating Federation spokesman said today that if the present unusually warm weather continued it might be necessary to hold the World Speed Skating Championships at night.

The Federation President, Mr. Tsunemasa Takeda, left here today with other officials to inspect the site of the Championships at Sapporo, Hokkaido.

With only 11 days left before the start of events, officials are concerned because the weather is too warm for satisfactory skating conditions. After inspecting the site, officials will decide whether or not to hold the Championships at night when the air would keep the ice dry.

Warm weather has delayed completion of the rink.

The spokesman said four centimetres of ice had been laid but this foundation was not yet solid enough to take the additional six centimetres which are needed to bring the rink to the required thickness.

Similar conditions throughout the rest of Japan have resulted in the cancellation of many skating events this winter. If Federation officials decide to hold the Championships at night, floodlighting equipment and other necessary facilities will be installed, the spokesman said.—Reuters.

India Decides On European Zone

Calcutta, Jan. 4.

India, sole entrant last year in the Asian Zone of the Davis Cup competition, will compete in the European Zone this year. This was one of the decisions reached at the annual general meeting of the All-Indian Lawn Tennis Association.

It was also agreed to conduct the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships at Calcutta in December, 1955, but the meeting decided not to enter for the 1954 Championships being held in Manila during February because they could not collect together a suitable representative team at short notice.—Reuters.

Hashim Khan To Defend Title In Dunlop Tourney

London, Jan. 4.

Hashim Khan of Pakistan will defend his title in the Dunlop Professional Squash Rackets Tournament at the Lansdowne Club, London, from February 1 to 8.

Hashim, at present in the United States, won the tournament when it was last held in 1952. He is the British Open Champion and the "seed".

A newcomer to Britain who has been seeded No. 7 is Nasrullah Khan of Mauritipur, Karachi.

The other "seeds" are Mahmoud El Karim of Egypt, Roshan Khan of Karachi, Abdul Bari of the Junior Carlton Club, Z. A. Khan of Peshawar, and the Englishmen, L. R. W. Keeble, Lansdowne Club, and J. P. Dear, Queen's Club.—France-Press.

\$100,000 SUIT FILED AGAINST TURPIN

New York, Jan. 4. A \$100,000 suit against the British boxer, Randolph Turpin, has been filed in the New York State Supreme Court by Miss Adele Daniels, it was learned today.

The suit, which alleges eight different assaults on Miss Daniels between September 23 and October 20 last year, became known when the boxer's lawyer filed a motion asking the court to appoint a doctor to examine the woman.

Lawyers acting for Turpin have filed an answer to the suit denying all the allegations.—Reuters.

A DISTRESSING TENDENCY

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 4. The New Zealand Golf Council complained at its annual meeting that amateurs are showing a distressing tendency to go pot-hunting.

A circular will be sent to all clubs reminding them that the trophy in amateur golf should not be worth winning financially, they decided.

And to save misunderstanding the Council will revise its Championship list.—China Mail Special.

Ladies' Hockey "International" In April

A proposal from a Japanese women's hockey team to play three matches here in the first half of April was accepted by the Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Association yesterday.

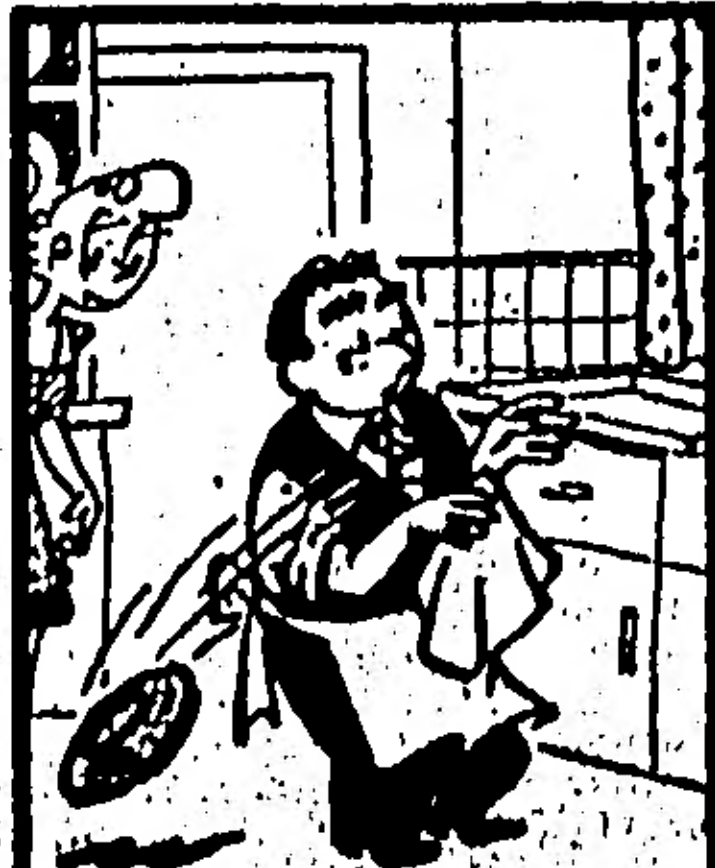
At a meeting yesterday evening at the office of Thea Cook & Son the HKLHA Committee tentatively fixed the dates for the three matches as April 3, 4 and 7, subject to the Japanese team's acceptance.

The meeting also decided to make arrangements for the games to be played at either the South China stadium or the Hongkong Football Club stadium.

The Japanese team will play against the Hongkong Ladies' Interport Team, Rest of the Colony and the League Championships.

A letter from the Japanese team's manager, S. Iwanatsu, said the team would be arriving in the first week of April, at its own expense. The delegation will consist of 14 players, a manager and a coach.

THE GAMBOLS



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ARRIVALS FROM			
"FENGTIEN"	Kobe	6th Jan.	
"FUNGING"	Kobe	8 a.m.	6th Jan.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIPING"	Kobe & Kobe	9th Jan.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	6th Jan.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

Sails			
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Jan.	6th Jan.
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Jan.	14th Jan.
"CLYTONUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	22nd Jan.	23rd Jan.
"ASTYANAX"	Genua, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th Jan.	25th Jan.
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Feb.	6th Feb.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails			
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool	8th Jan.	1954
"PYRRHUS"	do	13th Jan.	1954
"ANCHISES"	do	20th Jan.	1954
"CLYTONUS"	do	28th Jan.	1954
"ASTYANAX"	3rd Jan.	7th Feb.	1954
"PYRRHUS"	7th Jan.	13th Feb.	1954
"ANCHISES"	18th Jan.	22nd Feb.	1954
"CLYTONUS"	24th Jan.	28th Feb.	1954

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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"DONA ALICIA"	do	do	28th Jan.
"BATAAN"	do	do	10th Feb.
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	15th Jan.	6th Feb.	7th Mar.
"TELEMACIUS"	25th Jan.	10th Feb.	18th Mar.

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Sails			
"DONA AURORA"	19th Jan.	28th Jan.	
"DONA ALICIA"	17th Feb.	18th Feb.	
"BATAAN"	14th Mar.	5th Mar.	

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HK/Manila/B.N. Bureau (DC-3)	7:30 a.m.	Tue & Fri.
HK/Singapore/Hongkong (DC-3)	10:00 a.m.	Wednesday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7:00 a.m.	Thursday
HK/Bangkok/Hongkong/Calcutta (DC-4)	12:00 noon	Friday

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

for particulars please apply to:

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1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 30331/8

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West, Tel: 25875, 52144, 24878

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents. Subscription: \$6.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$3.00 per month. U.K. British Possessions and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 26811 (5 Lines). KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 52832.

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ENGLAND. Comfortable home leave at "The Palace" Newbery. Glens. Modernised self-contained furnished flats, country manor, delightful surroundings 250 acres, woodlands, children's paradise. Constant hot water, electricity, centrally heated. Nursery with trained nurse. Domestic help. Television. From 4½ guineas weekly. A few vacancies for 1954. Inquiries reservations. Envy.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF CARL BUDER HERLOF otherwise CARL BUDER ERNST, deceased, late of House 20 Lane 750 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, China, Gentile, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 66 (1) of the Probate and Administration Ordinance Chapter 10, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 6th day of February, 1954.

All Creditors and others are accordingly required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1954.

DRAGON, Solicitors & Notaries, Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

m.s. "CITRO"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on the 8th January, 1954.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th January, 1954, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 14th January, 1954, if they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "AGAMEMNON"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10th Wharf from 10 a.m. on January 8, 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per LLOYD TRISTING

m.v. "ASIA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 8th January, 1954.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd January, 1954, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 11th January, 1954, if they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1953.

Communists

"Invade" West Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 5. The West Berlin anti-Communist information Bureau West claimed here last night that more than 1,300 East Berlin Communists crossed the border into West Germany in one of the largest "propaganda invasions" yet known.

The Bureau, which claims to have good contacts in East Germany, said the Communists, supplied with large sums of money, were sent on orders of the East German Communist-run National Front of all parties.

They were ordered to contact shop stewards in West German factories and start "hardy talks" aimed at "a mutual approach to the demand of an all-German representation at the coming four-power conference in Berlin," the Bureau said.—Reuter.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

From Thursday, January 7th

RING 37041 (10 LINES)

JEBSEN & CO.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 28661

HONGKONG to CASABLANCA in 30 DAYS by the fast cargo vessel

m.v. "MONKAY"

Loading in Hongkong 11th January 1954

for Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Le Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk

(Also Taking Passengers)

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Circumstantial Evidence

By Mik



NANCY

There's Your Answer

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards			
"CORFU"	Leaves London	Due Hongkong	12th January
"CHUBAN"	10th December	10th January	
"CANTON"	10th December	10th January	
"CANTON"	10th January	10th February	
"CANTON"	4th February	4th March	

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards: Leaves Hongkong Due London

"CORFU" 10th January 10th February

"CHUBAN" 1st February 1st March

"CANTON" 10th February 10th March

"CANTON" 12th March 12th April

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards			
"TRESILLIAN"	10th January	For	
"TRESILLIAN"	10th January	For	
"SUNDA"	10th January	For	

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits

Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARORA" due 6th Jan. from Japan

"ANSHUN" due 13th Jan. from Singapore, Hongkong & Calcutta

"PALIKONDA" due 14th Jan. from Calcutta, Hongkong & Kobe

"PALIKONDA" due 24th Jan. from Japan

"PALIKONDA" due 25th Jan. for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

P. & O. S. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA" due 6th Jan. from Karachi, Colombo & Straits

"OKILA" due 10th Jan. from Japan

"OKILA" due 14th Jan. from Japan

"OBRA" due 10th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 22nd Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 23rd Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 24th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 25th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 26th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 27th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 28th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 29th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 30th Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 31st Jan. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 1st Feb. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 2nd Feb. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 3rd Feb. from Japan

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"UMARIA" due 5th Feb. from Japan

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"UMARIA" due 31st Mar. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 1st Apr. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 2nd Apr. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 3rd Apr. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 4th Apr. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 5th Apr. from Japan

"UMARIA" due 6th Apr. from Japan



President Peron of Argentina tries out a new Argentine-built motor-boat, at the port of Olivos, near Buenos Aires. This is a new industry for Argentina, where the State Industries at Cordoba are now making boats from plastic material with glass fibre. This was the first appearance of the motor boat, and President Peron was the first to try it out reaching a speed of about 120 km an hour. It is equipped with a Ford V-8 engine. President Peron is present at every first appearance of a new Argentine product or sportive event—and this boat will in future be used in motor boat races in which Argentina is represented.—Express Photo.

NEW BANNER FOR CANADIAN Tories:

"NO TRUCK OR TRADE WITH SOCIALISM"

Ottawa, Dec. 30.

Canada's Conservative Party, defeated by the Liberals in the last five general elections, has decided to try to rebuild its shattered fortunes on the foundation of free enterprise.

The battle banner "No Truck or Trade with Socialism" was unfurled in the opening days of the first Parliament to sit since last August's election in which the Conservative suffered an overwhelming defeat.

In that campaign, the Conservatives matched promise for promise on welfare measures with the Liberals in a desperate bid to break loose from the "reactionary" label which had been pinned upon them.

They were fighting the Liberals on their own ground and the result was disastrous for the Conservatives.

At the time, there were murmurings among the party's rank and file. They protested that the voters could find no difference between the two major parties and the voters were asked to choose between a party which promised to support welfare measures and another party which had already put them into effect.

There was, they claimed, no party which the voters could support if they wanted to cast their vote against the slow but steadily advancing tide of socialism in Canada.

Having found that there is no profit in associating with the Liberals at the left of centre, the Conservative Party has returned to its traditional position on the right and intends to do battle from there.

T.C.A. MONOPOLY

The decision, reached at party conferences which investigated the causes of the election defeat, was put into effect as soon as Parliament opened, with a ringing attack by the Conservative leader, Mr. George Drew, on the Government's socialist leanings.

The attack was based upon a decision of the Cabinet not to permit Canadian Pacific Airlines, a subsidiary of the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway to operate an air cargo service in competition with Trans-Canada Airlines, which is Government-operated. The issue, Mr. Drew said, was not so much whether the Canadian Pacific Airlines would be allowed to carry cargo in competition with Trans-Canada Airlines but whether the Government stood for free enterprise or socialism. He declared that the refusal to grant Canadian Pacific Airlines a cargo licence was socialism, no matter what the Government chose to call it.

He then pledged the Conservatives to all-out support of free enterprise, to the right of competition within the law and the incentive of profit which, he said, had helped to build the nation.

It was an important declaration of principle and has drawn a sharp line of demarcation between the Liberal and Conservative parties which, in the last election campaign, were in danger of becoming indistinguishable from one another.

TORIES OF OLD

Correspondents in the Parliamentary Press Gallery noted that Mr. Drew's speech was like the speeches made by Conservatives before the war, when the party stood unreservedly for free enterprise and rewards for individual initiative.

Broadly speaking, the Conservative plan is to base the party's attack on any government interference in the business of the country where private enterprise could do the job as well or better.

This will probably involve assaults on Government wheat marketing plans, buying up of surpluses, and subsidies for primary products. They have already turned their attention to the glut of unsold wheat which is plugging every terminal grain elevator and farm building in western Canada.

The clock, however, cannot be completely turned back by the Conservatives.

Welfare measures which affect individuals have proved extremely popular. These include baby bonuses, old age pensions, unemployment benefits and help for the blind and disabled. These have been accepted by the Conservatives as things that have come to stay.

The big attack will be aimed at keeping business free to promote the industrial growth and development of the country.

"It is where we belong, win or lose, and we hope to rally all anti-socialists around us," one highly-placed Conservative said. "At least we shall have the moral stimulus of being true to our colours." — China Mail Special.

Three Swiss Airports Prepare For The Jets

Berne, Jan. 3.

Switzerland, one of the world's busiest transit points for international air traffic, is preparing for the age of jet travel.

The country's three super-modern inter-continental airports—Geneva, Zurich and Basle—all have plans for lengthening their runways to take the great jet airplanes of the future.

Zurich (Kloten) is at present the only Swiss airport with a runway long enough, at 2,600 metres, for a jet airliner such as the British Comet to land with a full load in complete safety.

At least one of Kloten's two runways, which is now 1,900 metres long, is to be extended.

Geneva (Cointrin) has a 2,000-metre runway which is due to be extended in a direction which will take it just over the French frontier.

Basle (Blotzheim), the newest of the Swiss airports, which also serves the nearby French city of Mulhouse, is still in course of construction. One 1,000-metre runway has been in use for a year and another 2,370 metres long is due to be finished by next February. The airport buildings, half of which will be on Swiss soil and half on French, will be added last.

HELICOPTERS

Berne (Belpmos) has a secondary airport where only small planes can land in fine weather. But plans exist to link the Federal capital into the main European network with an adequate airport. The planners have been encouraged by the success of a summer service operated in recent years between Berne and London.

Projects to link the main Swiss cities and airports by helicopter are still in the study stage.

The experts do not think that such a service will be practical until helicopters reaching 20 to 40 people can be used. At the present rate of development, the estimate that such machines should be available by about 1960.

Owing to her central position in Europe, Switzerland is much in demand as a transit point both for continental and inter-continental traffic.

DEFLECTED

Her geographical advantages as a centre for transit traffic have been increased since the war by the presence of the "Iron Curtain." Many east-bound lines from North America and from north and northwestern Europe are deflected by the "Iron Curtain" and forced to pass through Switzerland.

Most of the world's main air lines call at Swiss airports en route to a wide variety of destinations. Thus, the travellers profit from a wealth of connections, the air lines profit from extra passengers whom they can take aboard in Switzerland, and the Cantonal governments profit from intensive use of the airports on their territory.

The only concern which does not profit from this busy transit traffic is the Swiss national air company, Swissair, a semi-private enterprise depending on subsidies from the Federal Government.

Swissair watches foreign lines with transit rights in Switzerland taking away much of the "local" trade, while it is unable to obtain similar transit rights at important foreign airports.

One of the Swissair's biggest grievances, for example, is against the British European Airways daily service from London to Zurich and Vienna.

BRITISH REFUSAL

The British transit rights in Zurich, while adding to the prosperity of the Canton, deprive Swissair of local passengers on one of its traditional routes. Many other British services pass through Zurich and Geneva, but Britain has so far refused Swissair transit rights in London for its line to New York. The delicate balance between the Confederation, Swissair and the semi-autonomous Cantonal governments is held by the Federal Air Office in Berne.

In the aeronautical sphere, as in many other aspects of Swiss life, there is also tremendous rivalry between the interested Cantons.

While the Swiss airports are preparing actively to attract companies with jet airliners, Swissair is studying the problem of buying jets. But purchase would be impossible without government aid, and the Federal Air Office, listening to the views of the Cantons, considers that Swissair can safely take its time before making any irrevocable decision.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

GERMAN FIRM CLAIMS IT IS NOW WORLD'S BIGGEST SHIPBUILDER:

U.K. Shipyards Warned: "Reduce Costs" HEAVY FALL IN ORDERS LAST YEAR

London, Jan. 4.

The German shipbuilding firm, Deutsche Werft of Hamburg claims it has regained its pre-war position as the world's biggest shipbuilder. The Company launched 17 ships with a total tonnage of 224,000 deadweight last year.

A director of the company, Dr. W. Scholz said, since the end of the war, 57 vessels with a total tonnage of about 2,150,000 d.w. have been launched by Deutsche Werft. This put the company ahead of Kockums Shipyards in Malmö, Sweden, and Harland and Wolff at Belfast, he claimed.

In London, a director of the Tramp Chartering Corporation of Panama, Mr. J. C. Carras said British shipbuilders should take steps to reduce the present prohibitive building costs.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Jan. 4.

Stocks, after their disappointing year-end performance, today swung into the new year with an advance which added around \$1,000,000,000 to their total market value.

Most of the gains came late in the day in active trading which boosted stocks in all groups a point or more—issuers such as Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, United Aircraft in the Industrials; Illinois Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Nickel Plate in the rails.

As the list turned up, activity quickened and volume for the day totalled 1,310,000 shares.

Motors, steels, oils, and rails featured in the rally. The carmakers made best progress, gaining \$1.47 in their average, their widest rise since October 29.

Industrial gains ranged from 3/8 (General Motors) to 1 1/2 points (Chrysler). Steel advanced 1 1/2, Nash-Kelvinator 1 1/2, Hudson 1 1/2.

Demand for steels picked up when the industry promised greater output. Higher auto production is expected to bring new buying into the steel industry.

Tobaccoes strengthened. Of 1,110 issues traded today, 743 advanced, 163 declined, 204 were unchanged.

The New York Stock Exchange volume was 420,000 shares. Dow Jones closing averages were:

30 Industrials 223.80

20 Rails 106.50

15 Stocks 106.50

40 Bonds 97.35

Comm. future price 167.21

—United Press.

US Commodity Markets

New York, Jan. 4.

Leading commodity markets advanced steadily today with cocoa and coffee futures pushing to new record high prices.

Cocoa futures rose the daily permissible limit of one cent a pound, with a considerable volume of buying orders still unfulfilled in the late dealings.

Coffee scored gains of about one cent a pound.

Grains weakened as buyers stayed off, apparently expecting heavier producer selling with the low income taxes in effect, plus disappointment over the slow foreign demand.

At Chicago, wheat closed 5 cents; soybeans off 3/4 to 3/8 cents.

At Winnipeg, wheat was quoted at 180 1/2 cents; No. 5 Northern was quoted at 185 cents.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Prices per bushel in cents:

Wheat, No. 2, red 180 1/2

Spot 180 1/2

May 180 1/2

July 180 1/2

Sept 180 1/2

Nov 180 1/2

Dec 180 1/2

—United Press.

SHIP LOSSES

Meanwhile Lloyd's Register of Shipping has announced that world merchant ship losses as a result of casualties in the second quarter of this year were 49 ships totalling 64,864 tons gross.

This compared with 56 ships of 100,250 tons, in the first quarter. The second quarter losses included six British vessels aggregating 17,023 tons, and seven vessels, totalling 5,451 tons of other Commonwealth countries.

The U.S. merchant fleet lost six vessels, amounting to 5,480 tons, and the Norwegian fleet lost five, aggregating 2,080 tons.

Ship condemned or broken up during the second quarter numbered 89, of a total tonnage of 240,092, compared with 106 of a total tonnage of 281,868 in the first quarter. Of the second quarter total, 35 ships aggregating 113,724 tons, were British vessels.

The total tonnage of oil tankers completed in the U.K. in 1953 is expected to be about 600,000 gross tons according to estimates released by the Petroleum Information Bureau. This is approximately the same as in 1952.

The importance of these orders to shipbuilders is indicated by the fact that tankers will account for at least 50 per cent of the total tonnage completed in British yards this year, expected to be approximately 1,250,000 gross tons.

MORE TANKERS AVAILABLE
The Anglo-Iranian and Shell Oil companies here are to discontinue the practice of requesting the London Tanker Brokers' Panel to make twice-yearly announcements (April and October) of the current market level for time charters.

The Anglo-Iranian company pointed out that the use of the brokers' awards as the public index of freight charges was adopted in circumstances where the shortage of tanker tonnage was resulting in extremely high rates for prompt fixtures and, in general, in an abnormally unstable freight market.

During the past twelve months, however, a radical change has taken place in the tanker tonnage situation and all indications are that for some considerable time there will be available an adequate supply of tankers to meet charterers' requirements.

The view taken by the company is, therefore, that freight charges can be satisfactorily determined by the normal way of business.

THE FURNACE SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD.

has announced that in 1953, it launched seven vessels aggregating 102,341 gross tons. The Burntisland Shipbuilding Company launched five vessels aggregating 22,871 gross tons.

NEW LAUNCHINGS
Launchings announced during the week included the motor-vessel ESSEX of 10,000 tons built by John Brown & Company, Clydebank for the Federal Steam Navigation Company of New Zealand. The Captain Keith built by Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson for the Tramp Chartering Corporation of Panama was also launched.

The vessel is 435 feet long and it will be equipped with a Swan Hunter — Doxford oil engine developing 4,300 bhp in service. The HUNTFIELD, a 10,050 D.W. ton tanker was launched by Sir James Laing & Sons Ltd., Sunderland, for the Hunting Steamship Company of Newcastle. The vessel is 328 feet long and has a scheduled trial speed of 15 knots.

The Furnace Shipbuilding Company has announced the launch of the single-screw turbine tanker MELIKA built for the African Transport Company of Liberia. Length overall is 602 feet and the vessel will have a capacity of 31,170 tons. It is designed for a trial speed of 15 1/2 knots.—China Mail Special.

[Yesterday, according to France-Press, London, the President of the U.K. Shipbuilding Conference, Mr. J. W. Elliot, said new orders for merchant vessels placed in British shipyards in 1953 totalled 500,000 gross tons, which is only a third of the tonnage ordered in the previous year and an eighth of that ordered in 1951.

This was a sharp warning both to work people and to the industry's suppliers that changed world conditions after the Korean war and the fall in freights and ship values meant that shipbuilding orders at virtually any price were a thing of the past, he said.

Only by increased output and by more economical and expeditious disposal of existing orders would further orders be stimulated, particularly cargo ship replacements for the British merchant fleet.]

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Jan. 4.
After opening steady the market eased on rubber. There was some trade support at lower levels and the market closed steady.

Prices:
No. 1 rubber per lb. Jan. 65 1/2-67 1/2
Feb. 65 1/2-67 1/2
Mar. 65 1/2-67 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. Jan. 64 1/2-66 1/2
Feb. 64 1/2-66 1/2
Mar. 64 1/2-66 1/2
No. 3 " " " 64 1/2-66 1/2
No. 4 " " " 64 1/2-66 1/2
Spot unbleached " " 64 1/2-66 1/2

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Jan. 4.
Rubber futures today closed 15 to 20 points lower with sales of one contract.

Future closings:
Jan. 20.30b
Feb. 20.25b
Mar. 20.20b
Apr. 20.15b
May 20.10b
June 20.05b
July 20.00b
Aug. 19.95b
Sept. 19.90b
Oct. 19.85b
Nov. 19.80b
Dec. 19.75b

LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 4.
The rubber market was very quiet with No. 1-Rs spot quoted at 17-1/16 pence per lb. Prices:
Jan. 17-1/16
Feb. 17-1/16
Mar. 17-1/16
Apr. 17-1/16
May 17-1/16
June 17-1/16
July 17-1/16
Aug. 17-1/16
Sept. 17-1/16
Oct. 17-1/16
Nov. 17-1/16
Dec. 17-1/16

OVER 790 BRANCHES in Canada, West Indies, Central and South America. Offices in London, New York and Paris.

New Russian Foreign Policy Noted In U.K.

London, Jan. 4.

Many officials here believe Russia is introducing a new foreign policy calculated to stimulate foreign trade in a move which would shift the main emphasis of the cold war in 1954 from the political to the economic front.

While economists were speculating the effects of a possible slump in the U.S. departmental heads here who have analysed recent Soviet documents and events said there was "solid evidence" that Russia wants to move away from economic isolation.

Reports on this trend have been made since 1953 to the British Foreign Office, Board of Trade and Treasury. Informed sources said. "One serious implication, the sources said, is that countries, notably in the Middle East, Southern Asia and Western Europe might be less amenable to Western aid.

The Soviet's willingness to do business on a barter basis, the sources said, seems to have a special appeal for under-developed countries.

They pointed out that Russia and Red China now have trade agreements with Egypt, India, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia among others.

Soviet shipping companies are operating 20 regular lines to South and Southeast Asia. In their analysis, the officials here expressed the belief that the need of these countries for Western assistance will decline as Russia turns toward wider foreign trade.

Officials believe the Soviet policy in part reflects the Communist thesis that the capitalist world can be torn apart economically.

Perhaps anticipating a recession in the West, the Soviet calculation that this will mean fewer raw materials will be bought from the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

One Russian idea is that consequent lowered wages will bring discontent and provide a usual field for Communist agitators through leftist trade unions to provoke civil war.

An informed source here said he was convinced that instructions were passed to these agents from the meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Vienna last October. — United Press.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Jan. 4.

World No. 4 sugar futures closed today unchanged to 2 points higher, with sales of 94 contracts.

Domestic No. 4 sugar futures closed unchanged with sales of 129 contracts. Future closings:—

Contract No. 4 (world)
Mar. 22.35b
May 22.30b
July 22.25b
Sept. 22.20b
Spot—(c) 22.15b

Contract No. 6
Mar. 22.15b
May 22.10b
July 22.05b
Sept. 22.00b
Spot—(c) 21.95b

—United Press.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Montreal

CONDENSED ANNUAL STATEMENT AS AT 30th NOVEMBER, 1953

Assets	
Cash, cheques and balances with other banks	\$ 600,920,111.74
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	872,141,294.96
Other securities, not exceeding market value	101,801,786.80
Call loans	149,280,478.79
Other loans and discounts	994,865,750.13
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit	51,213,786.75
Other assets	26,183,044.99
	\$2,890,856,189.16
Liabilities	
Capital, reserve and undivided profits	\$ 108,290,176.42
Notes in circulation	83,335.04
Deposits	2,734,044,076.82
Letters of credit outstanding	51,213,786.75
Other liabilities	1,018,814.83
	\$2,890,856,189.16

OVER 790 BRANCHES in Canada, West Indies, Central and South America. Offices in London, New York and Paris.

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RETRACTABLE BALLPOINT PEN

Page 10 TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1954.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK GETTING COLDER

HE looked as though he had taken the summery winter too seriously and decided temperatures would never fall.

In the dock at Bow Street he wore an open-necked, short-sleeved shirt, no jacket. He rubbed his tattooed arms with his hands, as if he regretted having no coat on—regretted it bitterly.

His name was Henry. In the early hours of that morning, a police officer, sitting in a parked patrol car, had seen him climbing over the wooden gate across the entrance to a shop in the Strand.

Halfway up the gate, Henry abandoned his climb and slouched away. The policeman, who was in plain clothes, left his car, and unobtrusively followed.

DOWN THE STRAND

ANOTHER policeman joined him. The two, and Henry, all went down the Strand. Henry, happily unconscious that he was being followed, led the company past St Martin-in-the-Fields, into St Martin's Lane. Every so often he stopped and put his shoulder to a shop door.

When they had seen enough the officers arrested Henry. "I'm arresting you," one explained, "for being a suspected person, loitering with intent to break into premises."

"Aw, lissen," Henry said, "I've not worked for four months."

At Bow Street he pleaded not guilty to the charge, but to another charge of stealing by finding a driving licence, insurance certificate and some correspondence, found in his pockets, he pleaded guilty.

WHY NOT ARREST ME?

THE police told their story to Mr R.H. Blundell, and when he was invited to question them about it, Henry said, in the tone of a man who wonders what he pays his rates for: "You're policemen. If you saw me climbing that gate, which I wasn't, why didn't you do your duty and arrest me then?"

"I wasn't sure then, what your intentions were," one of the policemen answered, deadpan.

"But at two o'clock in the morning..."

The officer would not be drawn, and it was Henry's turn to give evidence.

THE JACKET

"LISTENING to those two," he said, declining to take the oath, "all I can say is this: I'm sorry to hear you say that," said the magistrate, and as Henry seemed to have no more to say, he added, "I'm afraid I find this case proved."

The officer in charge of the case went into the witness-box. "At the time of his arrest," he said, "this man was wearing a new jacket. That jacket has been sent to the police in the north of England. At a later date, this man will be charged with shop-breaking there. As regards the second charge against him this morning, the driving licence and insurance certificate..."

Those proved all to be part-proceeds of a thieving-raid on a cafe in Kent.

MORE TO FOLLOW

"THERE are 17 previous convictions against this man," said the officer. "He tells me that when he came out of prison last, in September, he got a job as a railway porter in a Cheshire town. I haven't been able to check this, but as he doesn't know what region of the railway the station is, I am doubtful about that job. He says he came to London because he was fed up with the north..."

Mr Blundell turned to Henry. "You could be sent to Sessions for sentence," he said. "But as you have a much more serious charge than this coming up, I shall send you to prison now, for three months."

"Pah," said Henry, impolitely. He went out massaging the goose-pimples from his arms at a cell until it was time to go to prison to collect a new grey jacket.

Economic Aid For Austria Ending

Washington, Jan. 4. The Director of the Foreign Operation Administration, Mr Harold Stassen, announced today that the United States was discontinuing economic aid to Austria.

He told a press conference: "Austria's economic recovery since World War II has progressed so well due to the effective combination of the productive energies of her own people and United States economic assistance that no direct aid from the United States is required during the current fiscal year."

"This development is yet another indication of the growing economic strength in Western Europe."

Since the start of the Marshall Plan in 1948 the Austrian government has received a total of \$900 million of which \$727 million was direct aid.

But large scale aid has declined steadily as Austria's own war stricken economy recovered.

Mr Stassen said that approximately \$18 million worth of commodities and equipment authorised out of last year's aid funds were "in the pipe line" and in the process of shipment to Austria, and that the Austrian government would continue to receive American technical assistance for industrial and agricultural production programmes.

He added:

"The achievements of the Austrian government together with those of the other free nations of the world made 1953 the best year economically since the end of World War II. As a result there will be less need for United States economic aid in most Western European countries during the coming year."

The United States had already discontinued economic aid to four other European countries—Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands.—Reuter.

Eisenhower's Broadcast

(Continued from Page 1)

publican Administration's legislative programme. Many major phases of the national economy and activities of the United States Government will be discussed in this report.

"In the preparation of the programme to be presented in the State of the Union message, I am consulting with many senior members of the Congress and have considered the views of a great many other thoughtful persons."

"And I hope that this programme, because of its purpose of promoting the welfare of all our people, will enlist the support of all of you, regardless of party. It is my earnest hope that the Congress will take quick and effective steps to recommend the measures I will recommend."

The President said that the realities of living such as the schooling, the health and the future of American children and grandchildren "are the deep concern, too, of this (Republican) administration," United Press.

RELIEF FUND DONATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Duddell Street Gospel Hall	171.00
Tenants of H.K. Housing Society's Estate at Shung Li Uk	150.00
R. B. Landis	1,000.00
Staff of Landis Brothers & Co., Ltd. Canton and C. P. Trumbull U.S.N.	75.00
Collection Box of the Nine Dragons Services Club	43.00
Mr & Mrs John James in memory of the late Clem James of Guam	200.00
Staff of H.K. University Library	12.00
Wooden Hut Occupant	2.00
Previously Acknowledged: \$502,584.80 Sterling £2100.00	
Total: 10 a.m. today: \$511,587.70 Sterling £2160.00	

Plane Salvaged From Sea



BIG QUEUES FOR NEW STAMPS

Long queues formed in the hall of the General Post Office this morning to buy the new issue of Queen Elizabeth stamps, which were placed on sale from 8 o'clock.

Many took the opportunity to catch the 9 o'clock delivery.

By noon large batches of the new issue had been bought, and the rush continued.

Arrangements were made by the Hongkong Postal authorities to meet the particular requirements of philatelists, including a multitude of such items as well centred stamps, unbroken perforations, sheet numbers, plate numbers, special blocks or strips, and a host of other vagaries common to stamp collectors.

The Postmaster-General, Mr L. C. Saville, said the first-day demand was according to expectations, but the whole-day sales obliterated the need for the congestions seen during the sale of the Coronation stamps.

All covers posted by eight o'clock this evening will be date-stamped for that day. For the information of keen first-day cover collectors, the "Manufacturers' Exhibition" slogan will be withdrawn from the cancelling machines for the first day of issue only.

The denominations and colours of the new issues are as follows: 5 cents Orange; 10 cents Blue/Purple; 15 cents Green; 20 cents Brown; 25 cents Red; 30 cents Blue; 40 cents Blue; 50 cents Green; 60 cents Orange; 75 cents Purple/Red; 85 cents Green/Purple and 100 Purple/Blue.

Govt House Ceremony

An interesting ceremony took place at Government House yesterday afternoon when His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, GCMG, on behalf of the Government and the people of Hongkong, accepted a cheque from Mr Julian F. Harrington, American Consul-General, for \$150,000 to be used for the relief and rebuilding of the Shumshuipo fire victims.

This sum of money has been made available through the generosity of the United States Government and has come from funds specially set aside by the American Government for humanitarian assistance to refugees.

The money will be used in accordance with the wishes of the United States Government for the resettlement of persons rendered homeless as a consequence of the fire.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Hearing of committal proceedings against Tse Cho-lau, 46, clerk of Hongkong Electric Company, residing at 25 Spring Garden Lane, first floor, charged with murder, will be heard before Mr J. Pakenham-Walsh at Central on February 24 and 25. It was alleged that on November 9, last year, the defendant murdered Tang Yiu-tok at his (defendant's) residence.

DANGEROUS DRUGS CASE REACHES FINAL STAGES

The trial of two Shanghai men on charges of conspiracy and possession of dangerous drugs reached its final stages at the Criminal Sessions this morning when Crown Counsel, Mr D. F. O'Reilly Mayne, began his closing address to the Jury after the Defence closed with the evidence of the second accused, Wong Kin-ming, 30, chauffeur.

The first accused, Wong Tak-sang, alias Wong Yam, 52, broker, did not say anything nor did he call any witnesses.

The accused are charged with (1) conspiracy on various dates between April 1, 1951, and March 29, 1953, with others not in custody, to manufacture morphine and heroin; (2) conspiracy on various dates in the same period, with others not in custody, to deal in opium, morphine and heroin; (3) possession on March 29, 1953, of 25½ lbs of raw opium, 80½ ounces of diacetyl morphine hydrochloride (heroin), 8 lbs of crude morphine, 18 ounces of impure morphine and 11 ounces of morphine hydrochloride; and (4) possession of 1.7 grammes of raw opium on the same date.

Both accused pleaded not guilty to all counts.

The Prosecution is conducted by Mr D. F. O'Reilly Mayne, Crown Counsel, assisted by Mr W. B. Savage, ASB, ADC, (Kowloon), and Mr J. E. H. Hadden. Both accused are represented by Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Hastings and Co. The trial is before Mr Justice A. D. Scholes and a Jury of six men and a woman.

CROSS-EXAMINED

The second accused, cross-examined by Mr Mayne, disclosed that his employer, Wong Hoi-shan was a relative of the first accused, as was Wong King.

He said that he arrived in Hongkong in 1951 and claimed that he joined the firm of King Wah Co. through his own efforts and not through the first accused. He later drove for Chan Siu-fong of the King Wah Co. and also for Wong King, but not for the first accused. However the first accused borrowed the Studebaker car now and then from his employer, and did so on March 28.

The second accused said that his employer traded in paper and machinery with the mainland of China, but did not deal in opium. The first accused imported paper from Japan.

He told Mr Mayne that the Studebaker was not kept in the Robinson Road garage but parked near the office in Wing Lok Street. He did not know how the first accused obtained the key to the garage for he had given it to his employer, Mr Chan.

The Police told him that they had information of opium and heroin being at either Robinson Road or Republic Bay Road and asked him for the number, said the second accused, denying it was he who told the Police the road. He said he had merely written the number of the garage in Robinson Road and had pointed it out to the Police on the instructions of Ling Sau-yung.

In his statement he mentioned the name Wong, meaning Wong King but the Police wrote the name of the first accused, so he told them he would write the remainder of his statement himself.

ADDRESSES JURY

In his address to the Jury, Mr Mayne stated that he had heard it had been said that a Jury looked to the Judge to tell them whether to bring in a verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Jury were the sole judges of fact and the trial Judge in his summing-up would be guarded against telling them his opinion as to the facts. One thing a Judge would not do and that is to tell a Jury to bring in a verdict of Guilty and one of Not Guilty.

Crown Counsel reminded the Jury that neither accused was charged with manufacturing heroin or morphine so that they did not have to be chemists. They were charged with agreeing with others to manufacture the drugs. It was not relevant for the Jury to consider whether or not the garage was a suitable place for the manufacture of drugs. That was not

ARMED ROBBERS FOILED

Fisherman Wounded

Four armed men shot and wounded a fisherman on board his junk in an attempted robbery in Aberdeen near the Police Training School in the early hours of this morning.

The armed men went aboard the junk from a sampan at about 3 a.m. The junk people were aroused and they offered resistance as well as raising the alarm. Then one of the gangsters fired twice at them. The men escaped empty-handed.

The police were summoned, and within two and a half hours four arrests were made in the vicinity. Among the suspects had one possessed a revolver. The wounded fisherman, Chou Hou-tai, was taken to Queen Mary Hospital for treatment.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted by 9.30 a.m. The latest times shown are earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mail can be obtained by enquiry at any post office.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5

By Air
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 5 a.m.
Indo-China, 5 a.m.
Formosa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 5 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Formosa, 9 a.m.
Guangdong, 9 a.m.
Thailand, 1 p.m.
North Borneo, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7

India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.
Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
Philippines, 11 a.m.
Japan, 11 a.m.
Indo-China, Noon.
Formosa, 1 p.m.
Guangdong, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 1 p.m.
North Borneo, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 a.m.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"H. W. has had him in there an hour—it's either about the new \$50,000 account, or the spare he missed bowling against 'Sales' last night!"

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